DAILY MORNING CHRONICLE.

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Daily Chronicle.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1863.

MESSAGE

OF THE PRESIDENT

TO THE THIRTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT.

PARDON OFFERED TO THE REBELS.

CLASSES EXCEPTED FROM THE TERMS.

REPORTS OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR AND OF THE NAVY.

Fellow-citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

Another year of health and of sufficiently abundant harvests has passed. For these, and especially for the improved condition of our national affairs, our renewed and profoundest gratitude to God is due.

subject, to demand a tax upon the incomes of foreign consuls in this country. While such a demand may not, in strictness, be in derogation of public law, or perhaps of any existing treaty between the United States and a foreign country, the expediency of so far modifying the act as to exempt from tax the income of such consuls as are not citizens of the United States, derived from the emoluments of their office, or from property not situated in the United States, is submitted to your serious consideration. I make this suggestion upon the ground that a comity which ought to be reciprocated exempts our consuls in all other countries from taxation to the extent thus indicated. The United States, I think, ought not to be exceptionably illiberal to international trade and commerce.

The operations of the Treasury during the last year have been successfully conducted. The enactment by Congress of a national banking law has proved a valuable support of the public credit; and the general legislation in relation to loans has fully answered the expectations of its favorers. Some amendments may be required to perfect existing laws; but no change in their principles or general scope is believed to be needed.

Since these measures have been in operation, all demands on the Treasury, including the pay of the army and navy, have been promptly met and fully satisfied. No considerable body of troops, it is believed, were ever more amply provided, and more liberally and punctually paid; and it may be added that by no people were the burdens incident to a great war ever more cheerfully borne.

The receipts during the year from all sources, including loans and the balance in the treasury at its commencement, were $901,125,674 86, and the aggregate disbursements $895,796,630 65, leaving a balance on the 1st July, 1863, of $5,329,044 21. Of the receipts there were derived from customs $69,059,642 40; from internal revenue, $37,640,787 95; from direct tax, $1,485,103 61; from lands, $167,617 17; from miscellaneous sources, $3,046,615 35; and from loans, $776,682,361 57; making the aggregate, $901,125,674 86. Of the disbursements there were for the civil service, $23,253,922 08; for pensions and Indians, $4,216,520 79; for interest on public debt, $24,729,846 51; for the War Department, $599,298,600 83; for the Navy Department, $63,211,105 27; for payment of funded and temporary debt, $181,086,635 77; making the aggregate, $895,796,630 65, and leaving the balance of $5,329,044 21. But the payment of funded and temporary debt, having been made from moneys borrowed during the year, must be regarded as merely nominal payments, and the moneys borrowed to make them as merely nominal receipts; and their amount, $181,086,635 07, should therefore be deducted both from receipts and disbursements. This being done, there remains, as actual receipts, $720,039,039 79; and the actual disbursements, $714,709,995 58, leaving the balance as already stated.

The actual receipts and disbursements for the first quarter, and the estimated receipts and disbursements for the remaining three-quarters of the current fiscal year, 1864, will be shown in detail by the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, to which I invite your attention. It is sufficient to say here that it is not believed that actual results will exhibit a state of the finances less favorable to the country than the estimates of that officer heretofore submitted; while it is confidently expected that at the close of the year both disbursements and debt will be found very considerably less than has been anticipated.

The Report of the Secretary of War is a document of great interest. It consists of

1. The military operations of the year, detailed in the report of the General-in-Chief.

2. The organization of colored persons into the war service.

to that great highway of the continent. The rebel territory has been cut in twain; the States west of the Mississippi no longer furnish their ample supplies to the rebels, while the people of those States are showing such signs of returning loyalty that a speedy restoration of civil government may confidently be anticipated.

In this view, the reduction of strongholds, the capture of prisoners by thousands, and the acquisition of immense stores of munitions of war, are not more important than the political consequences of these great military achievements. The occupation of East Tennessee by the forces under General Burnside, and the operations resulting in the occupation of Chattanooga, and the defeat of Bragg's army by the forces under General Grant, not only shed lustre upon our arms, but, by affording protection to a loyal population, they cannot fail greatly to weaken the rebel strength, and operate strongly in restoring the authority of the Federal Government.

The combined operations against Charleston have not yet accomplished all that was expected from them, but the seizure and occupation of Morris Island by the forces under the command of General Gillmore, the reduction of Forts Wagner and Sumter, are exploits in which the skill and gallantry of the officers and the valor of our troops have been exhibited in a degree of which the country is justly proud.

In the State of Texas the flag of the Union has, during the whole war, been upheld by a small force at Franklin, so that the rebels have never succeeded in wholly excluding Federal authority from that State. The large force under General Banks now operating in Texas will afford protection to the loyal population, who have long been anxiously looking for sufficient military power to enable them to re-establish civil government. That period appears now at hand. By the occupation of that State the chief avenue of the rebels for foreign commerce and foreign aid is cut off.

In the East the position of military affairs has not undergone material change. In June the long-cherished design of the rebel leaders to transfer the seat of war from their own territory to the loyal States was undertaken by their favorite commander and their principal army. But the defeat of General Lee, by the forces under command of General Meade at Gettysburg, destroyed their expectations, and drove back the enemy to his accustomed shelter in the mountains of Virginia. The armies of General Meade and General Lee now occupy, relatively, nearly the same position as at the date of my last annual report. The numerous combats and engagements between detachments of these armies have been attended with, perhaps, equal loss on both sides, and without any material advantage to either.

Western Virginia is reported by the commander of that Department to be now clear of any rebel force, and the people of that newly-organized State are enjoying, in comparative peace, the blessing of civil government.

The military operations in the Northwest Department have routed, and, in a great measure, destroyed, the hostile Indians, and afford protection to the people in that region from Indian barbarities. In the Department of Missouri the rebel forces have been driven beyond the Arkansas line.

No military operations of any magnitude have taken place in the Departments of Virginia and North Carolina. A threatened siege of Norfolk and Suffolk, by the rebel General Longstreet, was thwarted by the vigilant energy of General Dix, and a siege of Washington, in North Carolina, by the rebel General Hill, proved abortive.

The Federal force is now firmly planted in every rebel State; and there is reason to hope that under its protection the loyal people of those States will soon cast off the yoke of their leaders, and seek within the Union that peace and security for life, liberty, and property which, in blind madness, were recklessly thrown away.

Over fifty thousand men are now organized and in the ranks, and the number will rapidly increase as our armies advance into the rebel States. The raising of these troops has been retarded, first, by the military operations in progress; and, second, by the removal of the slaves into the interior beyond reach of our recruiting agents. This obstacle, it is hoped, will soon be entirely overcome.

Many persons believed, or pretended to believe, and confidently asserted, that freed slaves would not make good soldiers; that they would lack courage, and could not be subjected to military discipline. Facts have shown how groundless were these apprehensions. The slave has proved his manhood and his capacity as an infantry soldier at Milliken's Bend, at the assault upon Port Hudson, and the storming of Fort Wagner. The apt qualifications of the colored man for artillery service have long been known and recognised by the naval service, and the subjoined extract from an official report shows what he can do in cavalry service:

"On the 17th instant, thirty men of company A, 1st Mississippi cavalry, (African,) in connexion with fifty men of the 1st battalion 4th Illinois cavalry, while on a scout up the Yazoo valley, met, one mile beyond Sartasia, one hundred and fifty picked men of the 1st and 3d Texas cavalry. The 1st Mississippi behaved nobly, neither lacking courage or steadiness, firing with coolness and precision. The engagement lasted half an hour, the Texans being totally routed and demoralized, we capturing twenty-eight stands of arms and seven prisoners."

The colored troops have been allowed no bounty, and, under the construction given by the Department, they can only, by existing law, receive the pay of ten dollars per month, white soldiers being paid thirteen dollars per month, with clothing and a daily ration. There seem to be inequality and injustice in this distinction, and an amendment, authorizing the same pay and bounty as white troops receive, is recommended. Soldiers of the Union, fighting under its banner, and exposing their lives in battle to uphold the Government, colored troops are entitled to enjoy its justice and beneficence.

The fortunes of war have brought within our lines a large number of colored women, children, and some aged and infirm persons. Their care, support, and protection rest a solemn trust upon the Government. Their necessities have to some extent been supplied by the order of this Department, but a general and permanent system for their protection and support should be speedily adopted by Congress. Even if they are to be regarded as in some degree a burden upon the Government, they are a greater loss to the enemy. Every woman and child, from nine years old to sixty, has to the rebel planter a high market value. Their labor in the cotton field is a source of profit to him. Is it not better that we should feed them than that they should support the rebel master who is in arms against us?

The reports of the several chiefs of bureaus in this Department exhibit fully their respective operations during the last year.

The Adjutant General reports that the business of his office has greatly increased during the past year by the creation of the Provost Marshal General's Bureau and the bureau for the organization of colored troops. He recommends:

First. That the term of enlistment in the regular service be fixed at three years, instead of five, in accordance with the act of July 29, 1861, which expired by limitation on the 1st of January, 1863.

Second. That the law regulating the payment of chaplains be amended so as to allow half pay and rations during absence on leave occasioned by other cause than wounds or sickness, and to full pay without rations when absent for those causes.

A serious evil arising from the absence of officers from duty has, in the past year, been in great part remedied. Two boards are in session, one at Annapolis, the other at Cincinnati, before one of which all officers who have left their commands in consequence of ill health are ordered to appear as soon as they are able to travel. They undergo an examination by the board, and are recommended, according to their condition, for light duty, for further leave of absence, or for medical treatment in a general hospital of the city where the board is in session.

In the midst of other cares, however important, we must not lose sight of the fact that the war power is still our main reliance. To that power alone can we look, yet for a time, to give confidence to the people in the contested regions, that the insurgent power will not again overrun them. Until that confidence shall be established, little can be done anywhere for what is called reconstruction.

Hence our chiefest care must still be directed to the army and navy, who have thus far borne their harder part so nobly and well. And it may be esteemed fortunate that, in giving the greatest efficiency to these indispensable arms, we do also honorably recognize the gallant men, from commander to sentinel, who compose them, and to whom, more than to others, the world must stand indebted for the home of freedom disenthralled, regenerated, enlarged, and perpetuated.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

DECEMBER 8, 1863.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, in and by the Constitution of the United States, it is provided that the President "shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offences against the United States, except in cases of impeachment;" and

Whereas, a rebellion now exists whereby the loyal State Governments of several States have for a long time been subverted, and many persons have committed and are now guilty of treason against the United States; and

Whereas, with reference to said rebellion and treason, laws have been enacted by Congress, declaring forfeitures and confiscation of property and liberation of slaves, all upon terms and conditions therein stated, and also declaring that the President was thereby authorized at any time thereafter, by proclamation, to extend to persons who may have participated in the existing rebellion, in any State or part thereof, pardon and amnesty, with such exceptions and at such times and on such conditions as he may deem expedient for the public welfare; and

Whereas, the Congressional declaration for limited and conditional pardon accords with well-established judicial exposition of the pardoning power; and

Whereas, with reference to said rebellion, the President of the United States has issued several proclamations, with provisions in regard to the liberation of slaves; and

Whereas, it is now desired by some persons heretofore engaged in said rebellion to resume their allegiance to the United States, and to reinaugurate loyal State governments within and for their respective States; therefore

I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, do proclaim, declare, and make known to all persons who have, directly or by implication, participated in the existing rebellion, except as hereinafter excepted, that a full pardon is hereby granted to them and each of them, with restoration of all rights of property, except as to slaves, and in property cases where rights of third parties shall have intervened, and upon the condition that every such person shall take and subscribe an oath, and thenceforward keep and maintain said oath inviolate; and which oath shall be registered for permanent preservation, and shall be of the tenor and effect following, to wit:

"I, ——— ———, do solemnly swear, in presence of Almighty God, that I will henceforth faithfully support, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States, and the union of the States thereunder; and that I will, in like manner, abide by and faithfully support all acts of Congress passed during the existing rebellion with reference to slaves, so long and so far as not repealed, modified, or held void by Congress, or by decision of the Supreme Court; and that I will, in like manner, abide by and faithfully support all proclamations of the President made during the existing rebellion having reference to slaves, so long and so far as not modified or declared void by decision of the Supreme Court.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, December 7, 1863.

SIR: The naval operations of the year have been varied and more arduous as well as far more extensive than ever before under the Government. A blockade commencing at Alexandria, in Virginia, and terminating at the Rio Grande, has been effectively maintained. The extent of this blockade, according to an accurate table of measurement carefully prepared at the Coast Survey office, covers a distance of three thousand five hundred and forty-nine statute miles, with one hundred and eighty-nine harbor or river openings or indentations, and much of the coast presents a double shore to be guarded. In addition to the coast blockade, a naval force of more than one hundred vessels has been employed in patrolling the rivers, cutting off rebel supplies, and cooperating with the armies in the suppression of the rebellion. The distance thus traversed and patrolled by the gunboats on the Mississippi and its tributaries is 3,615 miles, and the sounds, bayous, rivers, and inlets of the States upon the Atlantic and the Gulf, covering an extent of about 2,000 miles, have also been penetrated and watched with unceasing vigilance.

The blockade is becoming more effective and complete. Progress has been made in repelling the rebels from the coast, and circumscribing their limits. The Mississippi and its tributaries have, after a protracted, persistent, and severe struggle, in which the whole energies and efforts of the insurgents were engaged to obstruct and prevent our success, been re-opened to navigation and commerce. As the rebels have never possessed an open port for either belligerent operations or commercial purposes, nor a naval or commercial marine, their maritime trade and proceedings have been chiefly derived from foreign

Daily Chronicle.

D. C. FORNEY, Publisher.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1863.

National Republican Committee.

The following from the proceedings of the National Convention, after Mr. Lincoln's nomination for President, is published as a matter of reference:—

Pursuant to notice given by the President of the Convention, the National Republican Committee assembled at the Tremont House, Chicago, at 8 o'clock, on Friday evening, May 18, 1860, and organized by choosing E. D. Morgan, of New York, chairman, and George G. Fogg, of New Hampshire, secretary. Subsequently, the following persons were constituted the Executive Committee:—

E. D. Morgan, of New York.
Gideon Welles, of Connecticut.
N. B. Judd, of Illinois.
Carl Schurz, of Wisconsin.
John Z. Goodrich, of Massachusetts.
Denning Duer, of New Jersey.
George G. Fogg, of New Hampshire.

The names and post-office addresses of the members of the Committee are as follows:

Edwin D. Morgan, Albany, N. Y.
Charles J. Gilman, Brunswick, Me.
George G. Fogg, Concord, N. H.
Laurence Brainerd, St. Albans, Vt.
John Z. Goodrich, Stockbridge, Mass.
Thomas G. Turner, Warren, R. I.
Gideon Welles, Hartford, Conn.
Denning Duer, (of N. J.,) New York City.
Edward McPherson, Gettysburg, Pa.
Nathaniel B. Smithers, Dover, Del.
James F. Wagner, Baltimore, Md.
Alfred Caldwell, Wheeling, Va.
Thomas Spooner, Reading, Hamilton Co., Ohio.
Solomon Meredith, Centreville, Ind.
N. B. Judd, Chicago, Illinois.
Austin Blair, Jackson, Michigan.
Carl Schurz, Milwaukie, Wis.
Andrew J. Stephens, Des Moines, Iowa.
John McKusick, Stillwater, Minnesota.
Asa S. Jones, St. Louis, Missouri.
Cassius M. Clay, White Hall, Madison Co., Ky.
D. W. Cheeseman, Orrville, California.
Frank Johnson, Oregon City, Oregon.
William A. Phillips, Lawrence, Kansas.
O. H. Irish, Nebraska City.
Joseph Gerhart, Washington, D. C.

THE MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT.

The President could hardly have had a more tempting theme than the condition and prospects of the American Republic at the commencement of the present legislative year. Our armies had become victorious in every department, our navy was in control of the long Southern coasts, and our diplomacy had strengthened the friendship of friends and neutralized the anger of enemies. He had seen all this arise out of a condition of things which seemed to lead to a premature peace—and to those fatal fruits of a premature peace, anarchy and national ruin. An impatient North had been led into the error of believing that the enemies of the Administration were the friends of the war, and that the Union could be better strengthened and sustained by Horatio Seymour and his allies than by the allies and friends of the Government; and it seemed when the last message was read that this false public sentiment would take shape and volume, and in time bring upon us a crisis that no patriot could contemplate without a shudder. The President, whose career had been thus assailed and misrepresented, now finds the correctness of retributive justice in the present condition of the country. He had held, as he holds, the highest and most difficult trust ever held by man; he had carried his administration through good report and bad report, through failure and success, and he stood before the nation, whose representative men were around him, to render an account of his stewardship. There are men who would have yielded to this temptation, and written words of extravagant exultation. We find no such words in the message of the President, yesterday sent into Congress.

He tells us a story that men will read in generations to come, with even more pride and pleasure than we can feel now. We have had health and abundant harvests; we remain in peace and friendship with foreign Powers. In Japan, alone, the slightest cloud of trouble is seen. The South American questions have all been determined. Mexico is passed over as a question belonging, at present, to the Mexican people, and therefore not demanding the attention of this Government. Our consular system is almost self-sustaining, and our commercial interests abroad have been protected and cherished. The wisdom of our domestic legislation is being admitted, and the homestead law, so long defeated by the comity of the Southern members of Congress, is crowned by the most signal and beneficent results. The mineral resources of our Territories are being developed, and the richness of the Rocky Mountain countries is becoming greater and greater under the influence of science, and enterprise, and progress.

In Colorado and Arizona, Nevada and California, we realize the truth of the strange legends that monks and writers told to the wandering and unbelieving world of Pizarro and Cortez. And we excel all this in a reality that no dream ever [illegible]; for we look away to Russia and propose to unite the great Empire and the great Republic by a telegraphic line from our Pacific coast. All this while this gigantic war is progressing. We have armies in the West and in the South larger than those that followed the banner of Napoleon; and a navy the smallest of whose iron-clads would have conquered the conqueror of Trafalgar. We have waged this war with energy and purpose, certainly without stint or grudge, and yet we have met all its vast expenses without injuring our credit, our industry, or our social prosperity. We raised, during the last fiscal year, five millions more dollars than we spent, although we spent nearly nine hundred millions of dollars—a greater sum than was probably ever disbursed by a nation in the space of a single year—and we are still fresh and lusty, and equal to any emergency of the future.

We might linger and dwell upon this glowing and glorious picture; but that we leave to the coming time. To us the message of the President has a greater value. The war still presses upon us, and the triumphs of our arms call for triumphs of statesmanship. The President meets this demand. Taking high ground as to his duty and that of the country in the prosecution of the war, he makes another appeal to such of the people of the South as have really been misguided, and only await the opportunity to rise against their oppressors and return to the Union. Therefore, he makes a proclamation renewing his assurances of kindness to and sympathy with the people of the South, and offering pardon to all—with the exception of those who have been flagrant in rebellion—who will take an oath of allegiance to the Constitution and the Union. By the words of this proclamation it will be seen that, if any citizen of the United States who has been induced to enter into the rebellion, and to take up arms in its behalf, will assume the obligations of such an oath, he will be released from all pains and penalties, and even from the operation of the confiscation law. In doing this, the President, we are glad to see, does not withdraw his proclamation of emancipation, nor relax in his hostility to the great sin of slavery. That is doomed. The mercy we show to treason can never be shown to the great source of treason. The forgiveness generously bestowed even upon those who have taken up arms against the Government can never be extended to a system that has brought upon us death and woe, and almost national ruin. We are rejoiced to find that the President has thus withstood the greatest of all temptations, the temptation to be magnanimous and merciful to false tyrants and bad men, and that he has declared that whatever might live slavery must die. It would have been weakness as a magistrate to have done otherwise. It would have been perfidy as a man to offer freedom to millions in the day of necessity, and now, in the day of power, to have wantonly broken his faith.

It has been the fashion to say that the proclamation of emancipation is a military measure, and that the President who published it in a time of war would destroy and withdraw it in a time of peace. We have an answer in this message that no American can fail to read without pride. "While I remain in my present position," says the President, "I shall not attempt to retract or modify the emancipation proclamation, nor shall I return to slavery any person who is free by the terms of that proclamation or by any acts of Congress." As we read this we remember that the days are rapidly coming when men like Mr. Lincoln will be needed to dispose of even greater issues than those which now interest the people. Viewing his whole Administration and what he has done—looking into the future and seeing all that he will have to do—knowing that in everything he has been faithful, and feeling that in the time to come we shall need all the qualities he so steadily and yet so modestly displayed, we thank God that Abraham Lincoln is President of the United States.

The reports of the Secretary of War and of the Navy, which we print to-day in full, are documents of rare interest, and are written with much clearness and force. The great variety of questions embraced in the report of the Secretary of War will give the public a hint of the immense responsibility resting upon the head of that Department, and of the anxious duties and severe labors he has to perform. In addition to the strictly army duties, if we may so describe them, of his office, there are other and more complicated questions which come under his supervision, demanding his close attention and his care. The perplexities about the exchange of prisoners; the difficulties arising under the confiscation act, of which the Secretary recommends some amendment, principally in relation to the three hundred dollar exemption clause; the organization and management of colored troops, whom he thinks ought to be put upon the same footing as white soldiers in relation to pay, rations, &c.; the sheltering and providing for colored women, children, and infirm persons; the giant operations of the commissariat and the quartermaster's department, and the foresight which is requisite to make these thoroughly and uniformly available and efficient, with the almost countless claims constantly presented to the Department for the use of land occupied by the Government for various purposes, temporary or permanent, for forage or other property used or destroyed by our troops; these combined present a vastness of responsibility and duty which few men could have so well sustained or so faithfully performed as the present Secretary of War.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy will create surprise in the minds of any who have given heed to the presses that find a pleasure in assailing Mr. Welles's administration of the affairs of that Department. His report presents a succinct history of the business of his office and of the gallant doings of the navy during the year. A record of each squadron is given with precision and fullness, and a narrative is supplied that may at any time be transferred to the historian's page without a word of emendation. The navy at the date of the present report comprises 588 vessels, carrying 4443 guns, with a tonnage of 467,967. This is an increase during the year of 161 vessels, 1175 guns, and 127,931 tons. The report also gives a full exposition of the improvements that have been made in naval warfare, which professional men here and in foreign countries will read with much interest. The strong sense and practical mind of Mr. Secretary Welles are shown in many portions of his report, but in none, perhaps, more fully than in the various recommendations he makes for the consideration of Congress, embracing the establishment of a navy-yard for the construction and repair of iron vessels; the supplying of greater facilities for the education of engineers; the promotion of some of the best of the volunteer officers of the navy into the regular service; and the tender of better inducements, having some relation to the high bounties offered to soldiers, to seamen; these suggestions show how thoroughly Mr. Welles has the interests of the service at heart.

Rev. Byron Sunderland was yesterday re-elected Chaplain of the Senate of the United States, a well-deserved compliment to a heroic and gifted clergyman, who, from the first hour of the rebellion, has never hesitated to denounce treason, and to hold up to universal scorn every traitor, no matter how high his position. Nothing will be read with more profit in the future by the historian than the short and thrilling prayers in the Senate of this able and resolute divine, and his masterly sermons to his influential and loyal congregation.

The reports of the Secretaries of Treasury, War, Navy, Interior, Postmaster General, and the great volume of correspondence from the Department of State, together with the accompanying documents from the various heads of bureaus, will, when laid before the people, prove to be not only interesting and profitable reading, but exhaustless fountains, from which patriotic statesmen and students may obtain the data and proofs of the marvellous resources of the people, the soil, and the institutions of our country.

The Last Rebel Piracy—The Capture of the Chesapeake.—We published yesterday, from a New York paper, an account of the seizure at sea of a steamer by a gang of rebels. It turns out that, with the exception of the name of the vessel, the statement was substantially correct. The Treasury Department was yesterday advised of the capture, by our officer of the revenue at Portland. The State and other Government Departments were also at once made acquainted with the facts, and Collector Barney was telegraphed to send a revenue cutter in pursuit of the pirates. Before this message reached the Collector, a telegram was received that the steamer Miami had been dispatched on that business. The State Department then telegraphed to our consul at St. John's, to detain the Chesapeake should she arrive there. The Navy Department has also advised Commander Rhind, at Portland, to take on board light artillery and a detachment of soldiers from the authorities, and go in pursuit of the Chesapeake in the United States steamer Agawam. From the energy and activity shown by the Government, there is every reason to trust that the career of the Chesapeake pirates will be brief.

Mr. Greeley on Colonization.—We are advised that in our brief report, given yesterday, of Mr. Horace Greeley's address before the Washington Literary and Dramatic Association, on the "Questions of the Day," some important remarks of the lecturer, on the subject of colonization, were omitted; and that, after protesting against the compulsory banishment of the free colored people from the country, he said:

"In these remarks, I do not wish to be understood as opposing voluntary colonization. This I have favored. I have believed and do believe that great benefit will arise from colonizing portions of barbarous Africa with intelligent and enterprising negroes from this civilized country. Such parties should be encouraged by the country and the Government. I make a great distinction between this voluntary colonization, which I approve, and that other idea which would expel all the 4,000,000 of the race from our borders."

We have before us the first number of Parson Brownlow's new paper, *The Knoxville Whig and Rebel Ventilator*. It is a good-sized sheet, not overstocked with advertisements, and printed generally in large type. The editor's opening address has already had a wide circulation. The "Course of Policy" he will recommend is declared with his accustomed frankness. He says—and we follow his italics and capitals: "The *mediation* we shall advocate is that of the *cannon* and the *sword*, and our motto is—no armistice on sea or land until *all*, ALL the rebels, both front and rear, in arms and in ambush, are subjugated or exterminated! And then we are for visiting condign punishment upon the leaders in the rebellion who may survive the struggle in the unholy crusade against civilization."

Col. R. L. Seely, one of the oldest inhabitants of Honesdale, and President of the Honesdale Bank, died at that place on the 9th inst.

Report of the Secretary of the Interior.

This document contains much that will make every American feel proud of the greatness of his country and the plenitude of its internal resources, with not a little that will be of special interest to the citizens of this District. Commencing with the subject of public lands, the report states that the number of acres disposed of during the fiscal year was 9,966,-698 45, which is more than double the quantity disposed of during the previous year. The increase is owing mainly to the operation of the homestead law, under which, since the 1st of January, 1863, when the act took effect, 1,456,514 96 acres have been taken up. The revenue from the sale of public lands for the year was $136,077, being an increase over the former year of $11,029.

In view of the disturbing causes that have existed, our relations with the Indian tribes are as favorable as could reasonably be expected; but some excellent suggestions on the policy to be pursued towards them are made by Mr. Usher, whose practical good sense and humane sentiments give great beauty and force to this portion of his report.

The statistics from the Pension Bureau are very interesting. On the 30th of June last, the number of revolutionary soldiers on the pension-rolls had dwindled down to eighteen, while the number of widows of the heroes of that day was 1,878. The whole number of army *invalid* pensioners, then, was 7,248, most of whom were pensioned on account of wounds received or disease contracted during the present war; the whole number of army pensioners, *of all classes*, was 13,659, and of the navy, 1,139. The payment of the former requires $1,227,641; and of the latter, $144,074. The whole amount expended by the Government for pensions to the close of the last fiscal year was $91,693,660, and the quantity of land granted for military and naval services was 65,390,142 acres, which, at $1 25 per acre, would amount to $83,370,177. The Secretary makes some important suggestions with regard to the naval pension fund.

During the year ended 30th of September, 5,183 applications were received at the Patent Office, and 3,857 patents were issued. The resources of the office for the year were $227,535, and the expenditures, $189,863, leaving a balance on hand, on the 1st of October, of $37,733.

The Government Hospital for the insane is justly eulogized by the Secretary. The number of admissions during the year has been very large, the cases almost all arising from overtaxed energies in the field. A very large proportion recover in the institution. Artificial limbs are supplied by the hospital free of cost, the patients being also maintained until they have learned the use of them. The Columbia Institution for the deaf and dumb and the blind is also spoken of in terms of high and deserved commendation.

Notwithstanding the difficulty of procuring marble, the work on the Capitol extension has made satisfactory progress. A brief and interesting history of the Washington Aqueduct is given in the report; and the various questions, such as claims of parties for damages on account of the diversion of the water of the Potomac, etc., are discussed.

The Secretary suggests that the inhabitants of the District should be required to pay part of the expenses of the police; that the force should be increased, and that a house of correction for juvenile offenders should be provided.

A recommendation, made towards towards the close of Mr. Usher's report, we trust will be acted upon by Congress at an early day. We refer to the establishment of a National Bureau of Statistics. The want of such a bureau has long been felt.

Report of the Chief of Bureau of Ordnance.

In the commencement of his report to the Secretary of the Navy, the Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance pays a high compliment to the manufacturers, founders, and mechanics of the private establishments throughout the loyal States, for the patriotism and zeal they have manifested in giving aid to the Bureau. Some idea of the immense efforts required from the Ordnance Bureau, to meet the demands created by the rebellion, may be gathered from the fact that, at the commencement of the year 1861, the ordnance of the navy consisted only of 2,830 heavy guns, and 188 boat howitzers—together 2,966; while, on the 1st of November of the present year, the ordnance amounted to 5,777 guns, showing that 2,811 had been made in less than two years, and it is probable that seven hundred more, of different calibres, will be completed before the end of the year.

Yet, when the rebellion had broken out, and the Tredegar Works at Richmond had fallen into the hands of the rebels, there were but three foundries in the country which could be relied upon for the production of heavy ordnance. Soon, however, other establishments reported themselves ready to co-operate, and for some time past eight foundries have been busily employed casting nine-inch, ten-inch, and eleven-inch guns, none of the old construction being now manufactured. The fifteen-inch guns are produced at Fort Pitt foundry, and the Parrott rifle guns of all calibres at the West Point foundry. Every gun adopted as a standard is subjected to the ordeal of one thousand rounds of service charges, and, with the standard thus established, all the guns of a contract must coincide in their composite elements. Since the commencement of 1861, there have been manufactured at the Government yards or purchased of private companies 906,677 shot and shell, and 9,434,870 pounds of grape and canister shot. The bureau has in fact been able to keep up with the constant demand for projectiles.

Congress is urgently appealed to, to pass a law providing for a school of instruction in gunnery on board some suitable vessel, like that of the English navy on board the Excellent. The facts presented in this report warrant the following language of the Chief of the Ordnance Bureau:

It will be seen from the foregoing brief and imperfect account of the state of our naval ordnance at the commencement of the rebellion, and of its present condition, how great an advance has been made in placing it not only on a footing commensurate with our present necessities, but also in preparing it for further and more extended operations; and it may be said that in general efficiency it now equals, and, in some respects, far excels the ordnance of any other navy. The record of its rapid progress during the past two years, from comparative weakness in numbers and appointments to power and unrivalled excellence, is but another evidence of the vast resources of the loyal States, and of the skill, energy, and patriotism of their inhabitants.

Report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office.

The report of the Hon. J. M. Edmunds, Commissioner of the General Land Office, is a voluminous and important document, containing a great amount of valuable and interesting information. To the principles laid down in this report, with respect to the policy to be pursued in regard to the public lands, we shall take occasion to revert hereafter. At present we confine ourselves to a synopsis of facts and transactions of the Commissioner's office, some of which are already embodied in our synopsis of the valuable report of the Secretary of the Interior.

The aggregate quantity of unsurveyed lands offered, unoffered, and undisposed of on September 30, 1863, was 133,487,495 acres, of which 83,265,519 were offered, and 50,221,576 unoffered. The commissioner recommends legislation that no preëmption be recognised in which the settlement is not continuous, at least for the period of one year upon unoffered lands, and for the whole year upon offered lands, from the date of settlement, and that settlers upon unoffered lands be required to prove and pay up within two years from the date of settlement. He recommends that the Homestead act be so amended that parties entering the lands shall pay the full commission to the register and receiver when the entry is made, instead of only paying one half at the time of entry, and the remainder when the final certificate is issued, at the end of five years. Under the military laws 33,969,430 acres have been entered.

The following States have accepted the Agricultural and Mechanical College grant:—Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Rhode Island, Illinois, Kentucky, Vermont, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Connecticut, absorbing 3,730,000 acres. Under grants for railroad purposes of 1856 and 1857, 12,758,845 acres have been absorbed by Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana. Under the swamp land act, 44,528,835 acres have been approved to the States.

Since last report, 3,187,817 acres of land have been ordered sold, principally in the western Territories, Michigan and Kansas.

Affairs at Chattanooga.

According to the latest advices from Chattanooga, the work of perfecting the lines of communication of General Grant's army, by repairing the railroad from Bridgeport and increasing the steamboat facilities, is being pushed forward with great energy. The railroad, however, to Chattanooga, is not expected to be in running order for weeks. The troops are receiving their much-needed outfits of clothing and blankets for the winter. Gen. Elliott now commands the cavalry corps of the Department of the Cumberland. Upon marching from Chattanooga Gen. Sherman was placed in command of all the Union forces in East Tennessee, by order of Major General Grant. The order has been approved by the War Department. General Sherman's headquarters will be at Knoxville. General Foster will retain command of the troops which were in East Tennessee previous to the arrival of General Sherman. General Hurlbut will probably succeed the latter in command of the Department of East Tennessee.

Meeting of the Old Virginia Legislature.

The old Virginia Legislature completed its organization at Alexandria yesterday. Mr. J. M. Downey, of Loudoun county, was elected speaker, George Tucker, Esq., of Fairfax county, clerk, and Messrs. Thorn and Lewis, sergeant-at-arms and doorkeepers of the House of Delegates.

The message of Governor Pierpoint was delivered to both Houses. It contains the most forcible exposition of the legality of the restored government of Virginia, an unanswerable argument against Secession, and another equally convincing in favor of the emancipation of all the slaves in the State, with a recommendation that the legislature should call a convention of the people to secure the alteration of the Constitution to that end.

Governor Pierpoint gives a complete narration of the manner in which the State officers attempted to transfer the allegiance of the people and the military power of the State to the government of the so called Confederate States, and of the action of the loyal people of the State, supported by the General Government, in reorganizing the government, placing the State offices, by them declared vacated, in the hands of loyal men. He then proceeds to justify this action upon the authority of the fourth section of the fourth article of the Constitution, the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the case of Luther vs. Borden, which grew out of the Dorr case; refers to the recognition of the restored government and of its executive by the President and Congress; and clearly illustrates that the establishment of this restored government was in accordance with justice and the spirit of our our republican institutions. He says: "Allegiance and protection are inseparably connected; and, as long as the citizen is true to his Government, the Government is bound to protect him; the obligation and the duty are reciprocal," and argues that the citizen should be insured his rights to the service and protection of all the agencies or offices created by the State government, the creation of the people, for his benefit.

"The loyal people," he says, "are entitled to the protection of the Government; the disloyal are not entitled to this protection, but are subject to the punishment denounced by the laws against criminals and traitors—they have forfeited their rights by their crime."

In answer to the assertion that a majority of the people of the State were rebels, he says: "Felons and paupers have no right to vote, neither have rebels; they cannot deprive the loyal of their rights, if the loyal can assert their rights," and he contends that no counties of the State should hereafter be allowed a representation in the State government until they are organized by the election of officers, by whom the taxes can be collected.

The message concluded as follows:

"I have reliable information from a large portion of the State that, as soon as the domestic violence is suppressed, there will be more than enough of capable men, who have never bowed to Secession, to welcome and carry on the Government of the State and that of each county thereof."

Department Estimates for the Year 1865.

The following are the estimates furnished by the respective heads of departments, of the appropriations required for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1865:

For the civil service, including the expenses of foreign intercourse, courts, loans, public domain, and all other expenditures, except for pensions, Indians, War and Navy Departments	$16,312,134 60
Pensions	3,100,000 00
Indian Department	2,279,296
Army, proper, &c.	500,421,887
Military Academy	215,047 00
Fortifications, Ordnance, &c.	31,165,000 00
Naval estimates	144,618,785 40
	$699,102,787 61

To the estimates are added statements showing—

1. The appropriations estimated for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1865, made by former acts of Congress of a specific and independent character, as follows, viz:

For miscellaneous objects, including expenses of collecting the revenue from customs	$7,610,010 14	
For compensation to the General Post Office for mail services	700,000 00	
For civilization of Indians	10,000 00	
For arming and equipping the militia	200,000 00	
For interest on the public debt	85,387,676 45	
		$93,918,586 20

2. Estimated balance on existing appropriations, which will be unexpired on June 30, 1864, part of which is required for the payment of liabilities of the present fiscal year, but which will not be drawn from the treasury until after June 30, 1864, and the balance applied for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1865, viz:

For the civil service and miscellaneous	3,320,150 07	
For the Interior Department—Indians and Pensions	4,163,371 77	
For War Department	910,193 12	
		$8,393,714 96
		$801,815,088 8[illegible]

It appears by the statement of the estimated balances of existing appropriations which will be unexpended on June 30, 1864, that the sum of $5,113,083 42 may be carried to the surplus fund.

Farewell Address of General Schenck.—In giving below the farewell address of General Schenck, we take occasion to express our sincere regrets that obedience to the emphatically expressed will and wishes of the people of his Congressional district necessarily deprives the Middle Department of the services of so able and efficient an executive officer. By his unfaltering devotion to the cause of country and his firmness in the discharge of every duty laid upon him, General Schenck has earned, and will receive, the thanks and grateful remembrances of the loyal masses everywhere. In expressing these regrets, however, we do not forget that the sterling qualities he has shown in his administration of the affairs of the Middle Department will inure to the welfare of the country scarcely less in the legislation than in the military service of the country. There, too, no less than in the field he has left, will his success depend upon consenting to "no compromise with treason," as he most felicitously expressed it in the subjoined order:

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE DEPARTMENT,
EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,
BALTIMORE, MD., December 6.

General Orders, No. 66.—Considering it my duty to accept the place in Congress to which I have been elected, I tendered to the President of the United States the resignation of my commission as a major general of volunteers. My resignation has been accepted, to take effect this day. To-day, therefore, I retire from the military service of my country, and thus relinquish the command of the Middle Department and 8th army corps, which, by authority of the President, I turn over to Brigadier General H. H. Lockwood, United States volunteers, the senior officer next in rank within the department.

In thus passing from military to civil life, I cannot but deeply feel the sundering of associations and relations which have been so agreeable, with the gallant armies, officers, and soldiers of the Union, with whom I have been connected ever since the beginning of this civil war. It had been my expectation and desire to continue to devote whatever powers and energy I have to the sacred cause of sustaining our national Government in a more active field of duty; and I only bring myself to consent to the change in the hope that I may, by earnest endeavor, make myself useful in the new position to which I am called by the voice of fellow-citizens of my native State, whose wishes I am not willing to disregard.

I especially regret to part with the companions of my present command, to all the officers and men of which, as well as to the members of my staff, who have more immediately worked and sympathized with me, I desire to express my obligation for the zeal and fidelity which they have so generally evinced in the discharge of their part of our joint duty to the Government we serve. That duty and its attendant labors have not been light or inconsiderable. It is now a year since I had the honor to be assigned to this place, and during that space of time the limits of the Middle Department have been, by successive changes, variously expanded and contracted, at one time extending over and embracing the country between the west shore of the Hudson river and the border of Kentucky, and including within those bounds more than fifty thousand troops in organization as the 8th army corps.

But it is within the reduced territory comprising Maryland, Delaware, and the Eastern Shore of Virginia, that the most important responsibility has been incurred. To the loyal people there, of all classes, I return my heartfelt thanks for the cordial support which they have constantly afforded me by their approbation and coöperation. If I have succeeded at all, it has been, I am sure, only owing to the simple fact that I have consented to *no compromise with treason* in any form or expression it might assume. And if, as I am but too conscious may be the case, I have made mistakes, I have a good degree of confidence that in this community I will at least have credit for honesty of purpose in my efforts at all times to sustain the just authority of a great and blessed Government, whose existence has been imperiled by devilish and causeless conspiracy and insurrection.

For the effectual putting down of a rebellion moved and supported by such influences, I believe all good and patriotic men, in every capacity, will strive and pray together until our common efforts are crowned with full success.

ROBERT C. SCHENCK,
Major General.

Arrival of Rebel Prisoners at Cincinnati.—Two thousand one hundred and thirty rebel prisoners, from Chattanooga, passed through Indianapolis on the 8th instant, *en route* to Rock Island; 1,200 more are expected here to-day. One hundred and thirty-one officers, mostly belonging to Major General John C. Breckinridge's command, also passed through, *en route* to Johnson's Island.

THIRTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1863.

Senate.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Treasurer of the United States, transmitting a copy of the Treasurer's accounts of receipts and expenditures of the Post Office Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1863. Also, copies of the Treasurer's accounts for the third and fourth quarters of the year 1863, and the first and second quarters of the year 1864, as adjusted by the accounting officers of the Treasury.

Mr. FOSTER presented resolutions of the General Assembly of Connecticut, in favor of the modification of the Enrolment act, so that town organizations in that State may have credit for the number sent on former calls for men.

Mr. LANE, of Kansas, gave notice of bills for the adjustment of the accounts of the 5th and 6th Kansas regiments, and for auditing the claims and indemnifying citizens of Lawrence, Kansas, for the destruction of their property by Quantrell, in his late raid.

Mr. POWELL gave notice of a bill to prevent officers and soldiers of the army from interfering in elections in States.

Mr. HALE introduced a bill to grant a pension to the widow of Major General Whipple.

At 12½ o'clock Mr. Nicolay, the private secretary of the President, appeared and announced a message from the President of the United States. The message was at once read by Hon. John W. Forney, Secretary of the Senate; also, the appended proclamation of the President in regard to the states in rebellion and their citizens.

The reading being concluded,

On motion of Mr. FOOT, the message was ordered to be laid on the table and the usual number of copies to be printed, with the accompanying documents.

On motion of Mr. FOOT, the Senate proceeded to the election of Chaplain for the body.

On the first ballot 42 votes were cast, as follows: Rev. Byron Sunderland, 21; Rev. E. B. McLane, 17; and one each for Right Rev. Bishop Hopkins, of Vermont, and Revs. J. P. Durbin, R. A. Arthur, and E. B. Gurley—with four blanks.

There was then no choice.

On the second ballot forty votes were cast; Rev. Dr. Sunderland receiving 21 votes, was declared elected.

A message was received from the House announcing the passage of a joint resolution of thanks to Major General Grant and the officers and soldiers who have fought under him during this rebellion; and providing for presentation to General Grant.

Mr. TRUMBULL hoped the resolution would have the unanimous consent of the Senate. The services of General Grant were historical—they were before the world—and it was unnecessary to repeat them here.

Mr. FESSENDEN acknowledged the eminent services of General Grant, but did not wish to put himself in an attitude of opposition to the resolution. He thought it would be quite as acceptable to General Grant if the ordinary course was pursued; to report the resolution back from the committee on Military Affairs, and then unanimously vote upon it. He stated that such hasty proceeding would be a bad precedent. Though there was no doubt General Grant was well deserving of the compliment proposed, still there might be other cases in which there would be doubt.

Mr. TRUMBULL presumed that the Senator from Maine, as well as himself, was gratified by the compliment intended to be paid to Gen. Grant for his services by the joint resolution. But if it was more agreeable to a single Senator that the resolution should not be declared unanimous, he would not ask for the unanimous consent. He did not wish to put any Senator to pain by objecting.

The resolution was ordered to lie on the table for the present.

Mr. WADE submitted a resolution, that the privileges heretofore granted to the judges of the Court of Claims, in respect to the use of the Congressional library, be extended to the justices of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia. The resolution was [illegible] and ordered to lie on the table.

On motion of Mr. [illegible]ALE, the Senate adjourned.

House of Representatives.

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following letter:

[Unofficial.] DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, 8th December, 1863.

To the Honorable Schuyler Colfax, Speaker of the House of Representatives:

SIR: Admiral Lisovski has intimated to me a wish on his part, and that of the other officers of Russian naval vessels now here, to receive on board of them members of Congress and the ladies of their families. I will, consequently, thank you to ascertain and let me know when it would be agreeable to members to make the visit.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,
WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Mr. POMEROY offered the following resolution, which was passed:

Resolved, That the invitation of Admiral Lisovski be accepted, and that Saturday of this week, at noon, be fixed for such reception, and that the Clerk be requested to communicate the action of the House to the Secretary of State.

Notices were given under the rule of motions for leave to introduce bills, as follows:

By Mr. J. B. HUBBARD, a bill amendatory of an act entitled an act for organizing the military forces of the United States, etc., so as to equalize the operation of said act upon the towns and other subdivisions of the enrolment districts.

By Mr. STEVENS, a bill to fix the time for holding elections for Representatives in Congress, and to enable soldiers to vote at such elections.

Also, a bill to place colored soldiers and non-commissioned officers on the same footing with white men with regard to pay, bounty, and pensions.

Also, a bill to authorize the construction of the People's Pacific railroad.

Also, a bill to repeal the Fugitive Slave laws of 1793 and 1850.

Also, a joint resolution to repeal the joint resolution of July 17, 1862, explanatory of an act to suppress insurrection, etc.

By Mr. ELIOT: A joint resolution repealing the last clause of a joint resolution, approved July 17, 1862, entitled "A joint resolution explanatory of an act to suppress insurrection," etc.

The SPEAKER announced as the regular order of business the resolution submitted yesterday, by unanimous consent, by Mr. Cox, and laid over under the rule.

The resolution is as follows:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be respectfully and urgently requested to take immediate steps for the exchange of such of our prisoners as are now confined in the prisons of the South; and that he be requested to communicate to this House all correspondence in the War Department with reference to the exchange of prisoners.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, submitted a substitute, viz.: That this House approve of the constant, statesmanlike and humane efforts of the Administration to secure an exchange of our prisoners now in the hands of the rebels, and that it is hereby recommended that such efforts be continued to secure an exchange of all our prisoners now in Southern prisons.

This substitute for the resolution of Mr. Cox was agreed to: yeas 94, nays 73.

And the resolution, as thus amended, was passed; yeas 100, nays 40, as follows:

YEAS.

Alley	Fenton	O'Neill, Penn
Allison	Frank	O'Neill, Ohio
Ames	Garfield	Orth
Anderson	Gooch	Patterson
Arnold	Grinnell	Perham
Ashley	Griswold	Pike
Baily	Hale	Pomeroy
Baldwin, Mass	Higby	Price
Baxter	Hooper	Randall, Ky
Beaman	Hotchkiss	Rice, Mass
Blaine	Hubbard, Iowa	Rice, Me
Blair	Hubbard, Conn	Rollins, N H
Blow	Hulburd	Schenck
Boutwell	Jenckes	Scofield
Boyd	Julian	Shannon
Brandegee	Kasson	Sloan
Broomall	Kelley	Smith
Brown, Wis	Kellogg, Mich	Smithers
Brown, West Va	Loan	Spaulding
Clark	Longyear	Starr
Cobb	Lovejoy	Stevens
Cole	Marvin	Thayer
Cresswell	McAllister	Thomas
Davis, Md	McBride	Upson
Davis, N Y	McClurg	Van Valkenburgh
Dawes	McIndoe	Washburne, Ill
Deming	Miller, N Y	Washburn, Mass
Dixon	Moorhead	Webster
Donnelly	Morrill	Whaley
Driggs	Morris, N Y	Wheeler
Dumont	Myers, A, Penn	Williams
Eckley	Myers, L, Penn	Wilder
Eliot	Norton	Wilson
Farnsworth	Odell	Windom
		Woodbridge—100

NAYS.

Allen J. C, Ill	Johnson, Penna	Noble
Allen W. J, Ill	Kalbfleisch	Pendleton
Ancona	Kernan	Perry
Baldwin, Mich	King	Randall, Penn
Brooks	Knapp	Robinson
Chanler	Le Blond	Rogers
Cox	Long	Scott
Eden	Mallory	Stiles
Eldridge	Marcy	Strouse
Finck	McDowell	Sweat
Ganson	McKinney	Voorhees
Harding	Middleton	Wadsworth
Harrington	Morris, Ohio	White C A, Ohio
Harris, Md	Morrison	White J W, Ohio
Harris, Ill	Nelson	Wood F, N Y—46
Herrick		

Mr. JULIAN gave notice, under the rule, of a bill to amend the fugitive slave acts so as to prevent the return of fugitives.

The Annual Message was received from the President of the United States, by Mr. Nicolay, his private secretary, and it was, by unanimous consent, laid before the House.

On motion of Mr. STEVENS, it was ordered that the Message and accompanying documents be committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, and be printed.

Mr. STEVENS moved that fifty thousand extra copies of the Message and documents be printed; which motion was referred to the Committee on Printing.

On motion of Mr. STEVENS, the House adjourned.

From the Lower Mississippi—Efforts of Guerrillas.—The towboats received at Cincinnati from below chiefly confined to accounts of the efforts of guerrillas at the mouth of Red river, and other points on the Mississippi, to destroy passing steamboats. So far, none have been seriously damaged, and but few persons hurt.

The Canadian Kidnapping Case—Hon. Joshua R. Giddings' Trial.—Toronto, C. W., Dec. 8.—Hawkins, one of the parties in the recent kidnapping case at Montreal, has been tried and found guilty. The trial of Hon. Joshua R. Giddings, American Consul at Montreal, on the same charge, is set down for the 17th inst.

LATEST NEWS.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE CHRONICLE

BOLD REBEL PIRACY.

STEAMER CHESAPEAKE SEIZED.

Her Crew Overpowered.

THE CAPTAIN PUT IN IRONS

THE SECOND ENGINEER KILLED, AND HIS BODY THROWN OVERBOARD.

The First Engineer Wounded, and Detained on Board—The First Mate Badly Wounded.

The Steamer En Route from New York to Portland.

The Pirates Declare the Passengers Prisoners of War to the Rebel Government—Their Release.

VESSEL AND CARGO VALUED AT $180,000.

WHEN LAST SEEN THE CHESAPEAKE WAS STEERING EASTWARDLY.

ACTIVITY AT PORTLAND.

CITIZENS VOLUNTEERING THEIR SERVICES

ST. JOHN'S, N. B., December 9.—The steamer Chesapeake, Captain Willett, from New York for Portland, was taken possession of Sunday morning, between 1 and 2 o'clock, by sixteen rebel passengers. The second engineer of the steamer was shot dead, and his body thrown overboard. The first engineer was shot in the chin, but was retained on board. The first mate was badly wounded in the groin. Eleven or twelve shots were fired at the captain. After being overpowered the captain was put in irons, and the passengers notified that they were prisoners of war to the rebel Government.

She came to off Partridge Island about 10 o'clock this morning, and the crew and passengers, except the first engineer, were put aboard a boat and sent to this city.

The steamer then sailed in an eastwardly direction and was subsequently seen alongside another vessel. It is supposed she took aboard a supply of coal from her.

The attack took place about twenty miles west of Cape Cod.

Captain Willett and passengers of the Chesapeake are now at the Mansion House.

The steamer and cargo were valued at $180,000.

The Chesapeake sailed from New York on Saturday, and was one of the regular line plying between New York and Portland. It will be recollected it was the Chesapeake that captured Captain Reed and his party when they attempted to run away with the cutter Caleb Cushing from the harbor of Portland.

PORTLAND, ME., December 9.—Deputy Collector Bird has applied to Washington authorities for permission to dispatch the Agawam, the new gunboat now furnishing here, after the Chesapeake, and in the meantime the collector is fitting out with guns, men, and provisions. Two detachments of soldiers have been furnished for the expedition by Brigadier General Rawley from the conscript camp, and Major Andrews from Fort Preble.

She will sail about 6 o'clock this evening, under command of Captain Webster, of the revenue cutter Dobbin. Citizens are volunteering as her crew.

BOSTON, December 9.—The United States gunboat Acacia left here this evening to search for the steamer Chesapeake.

TERRIBLE FIRE AT NEW YORK.

Originated in a Schooner Loaded with Hay.

BARGE AFTER BARGE BURNED.

Superhuman Efforts of the Firemen.

$500,000 WORTH OF PROPERTY DESTROYED.

THE FIRE STILL RAGING.

NEW YORK, December 9.—About half-past one o'clock this afternoon a fire broke out on the schooner Flora Temple, loaded with hay, and lying at the dock above Christopher street, on the North River. The flames soon extended to a number of hay barges and schooners in the vicinity, and they were soon one burning flame. Barge after barge took fire, then followed sloops and schooners, all falling a prey to the devouring element.

The firemen worked manfully, but on swept the flames and quickly the Brigadier General Barley caught fire, and was soon destroyed. The flames then crossed to the next pier with unabated fury, setting the shipping there on fire, with the stationary barges at the docks, loaded with hay.

The force of firemen on hand, finding that they could not check the flames, a fresh force arrived upon the ground, and despite their efforts the fire kept sweeping on its devastating progress. In half an hour all the vessels lying between Perry and Christopher streets—four blocks—were in flames. So fierce at one time was the conflagration, that the houses on West street, opposite the fire, were threatened with destruction. A number of them were on fire several times, but fortunately the firemen succeeded in putting out the flames, and thus saving them. The fire is still burning; over twenty vessels of all descriptions have already been destroyed. The loss cannot fall short of $500,000.

President's Message in Baltimore.

[Special Dispatch to the Daily Morning Chronicle.]

BALTIMORE, December 9, 1863.—The President's Message has been very generally read here to-day and universally applauded by all loyal men for its conciseness, patriotism, general sentiment, and plain illustration of every subject treated upon.

I have not heard a single fault-finder; even Secessionists speak of it respectfully. The amnesties proclamation is also generally endorsed.

Gold declined about three per cent. to-day, and bulls are taken aback.

Aid for the Richmond Prisoners.

FORTRESS MONROE, December 8.—The steamer New York left this morning for City Point with 552 boxes, bales, &c., from the Baltimore relief fund and Christian Commission Society. Also, 300 boxes commissary and 600 boxes and packages from Adams' Express, all for our prisoners in Richmond.

Steamer Ariel Short of Coal.

FORTRESS MONROE, December 9.—The steamship Ariel, from Aspinwall on the 28th ult., has put into Hampton Roads, out of coal. She brings five hundred and sixty passengers. Very heavy weather was experienced in her passage.

Supreme Court of the United States.

WEDNESDAY, December 9, 1863.—On motion of Mr. Carlisle, A. L. Merriman, Esq., of the District of Columbia, and Eli P. Norton, Esq., of New York city, were admitted attorneys and counsellors of this court.

On motion of Hon. J. S. Black, Jas. B. Freeman, Esq., of Pennsylvania, and A. P. Catlin, Esq., of California, were admitted attorneys and counsellors of this court.

On motion of Mr. Evarts, Hon. Francis Kernan, of New York, was admitted an attorney and counsellor of this court.

No. 68. Andrew Rench, plaintiff in error, vs. Elias C. Deery, in error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Maryland. This cause having been called for argument, and neither party being ready to argue the same, it was dismissed with costs under the 19th rule.

No. 71. The ship Cowper, plaintiff in error, vs. Chas. H. Harrison, in error to the County Court of the county of Solano, California. This cause having been called for argument, and neither party being ready to argue the same, it was dismissed with costs under the 19th rule.

No. 72. Lowell J. Hardy and wife, plaintiffs in error, vs. Thos. P. Johnson. This cause was argued by Mr. Train for the plaintiffs in error, and submitted on the record and printed argument by Mr. Hepburn and Mr. Hill for the defendant in error.

No. 73. John Doe Houghton et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. Lucy S. Jones. This cause was argued by Mr. Carlisle for the plaintiffs in error, and submitted on the record and printed argument by Mr. Hepburn and Mr. Hill for the defendant in error.

No. 75. The proprietors of the bridges over the rivers Passaic and Hackensack, plaintiffs in error, vs. the Hoboken Land and Improvement Co.

In error to the Court of Errors and Appeals of the State of New Jersey. This case having been called for argument, and neither party being ready to argue the same, it was dismissed, with costs, under the nineteenth rule.

Nos. 76 and 77. The Orient Mutual Insurance Company, plaintiffs in error, vs. John S. Wright, &c. The Sun Mutual Insurance Company, plaintiffs in error, vs. John S. Wright, &c.

The argument of these cases was commenced by Mr. Hamilton for the plaintiffs in error.

Adjourned until to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Amusements this Evening.

GROVER'S THEATRE, Pennsylvania avenue, near Willard's Hotel.—"Belle of Madrid," "Simon's Mishaps," and the Arabs.

FORD'S NEW THEATRE, Tenth street, near E.—"Too Colleen Bawn," "Opposite Neighbors," and "A Day Too Late."

CANTERBURY HALL, Louisiana avenue, near Sixth street.—"Fortunes of War; or, The Boys of the Irish Brigade," Singing, Dancing, &c.

WASHINGTON VARIETIES, Ninth street, near Pennsylvania avenue.—"The Rush in Hall," "Dumb Girl of Genoa," Pantomimes, Ballets, &c.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.—The enterprise of THE CHRONICLE yesterday afternoon in laying before the public the Message of the President, accompanied by the reports of the Secretary of War and of the Navy, in advance of all competitors, has been the subject of much comment in the city. We may say that all efforts to secure the Message in advance of its being presented to the Senate were unavailing. The President had ordered the safe keeping of this document to Mr. Nicolay, his private secretary, and that gentleman, in the blandest manner, replied to all the "specials" who for some days before the delivery of the Message, besieged his room in quest of the said document: "Meet me at the door of the Senate, gentlemen, immediately after the Message is presented to that body, and you will receive [illegible] copies." On that point Mr. Nicolay was inexorable.

As early as half past 11 o'clock in the morning the reporters for the different papers, among whom were those of the CHRONICLE, were in attendance at the designated spot. Carriages were in waiting in the streets below, and the "whips" stood with reins in hand ready to dash along the avenue with their reportorial occupants the moment their feet touched the steps.

The minutes sped slowly. The tickings of the great clock in the hall were counted one by one, as if to speed away the time that must intervene before the hour of half past twelve could arrive. It is twelve o'clock. There are gathered together agents of the Associated Press, representatives of the local journals, two or three correspondents of New York papers, and a number connected with the Western press.

The hour of twenty-five minutes past 12 has arrived. There is a loud rap upon the desk of the President of the Senate, and that body is called to order. Rev. Dr. Sunderland then offers a fervent prayer, and the chamber is ready for the reception of the President's message.

But where is Mr. Nicolay? The long aisle ahead is eagerly scanned by a score of eyes. In search of the President's secretary. Ah! there he comes, and before him John Hay, each bearing in his arms a dozen or more packages done up in large white envelopes. Now wide the doors fly open at the presence of these gentlemen, and how earnestly the reportorial hearts wish them a "speedy return." Now the message is presented, the door is reached again, and Mr. Hay distributes the documents to their rightful owners.

Immediately there is a rush for the streets below. Visitors who are slowly sauntering through the passage ways, *en route* to the galleries stand aside astonished, as a huge white envelope, held aloft, is dashed by their faces with the speed of a locomotive. One newspaper representative performs an act or two in the way of a revolving pyramid; a second "does" the banister act from the 2d to the 3d story, while a third very unceremoniously punches the hat of a judge over his eyes, as he vainly endeavors to escape a collision that threatens to take all the breath out of his body.

But the streets are reached at last, and into a carriage jumped the reporter of THE CHRONICLE. "Git," with his horses well in hand, seemingly makes a dash at the sceptre of the City Hall, for we fairly seemed to fly. E street is speedily reached, and along this to Ninth nimbly trot "Pat's" horses, until we are lodged at the doors of THE CHRONICLE office. All numbered and cut into "takes" are those pages, which are no sooner copied by the compositors, than the finally being compressed in the preparation for publication of our "Extra" than the air resounds with huzzas. The attention of passers-by is arrested, street windows are hoisted, and a half score of heads are seen protruding in all directions.

Up stairs fly the trio, copy in hand. The foreman bearing the noise below, has anticipated the cause of it. Into his hands is consigned the "copy," and the men, with "stick" in hand, soon receive their "takes," and in a moment's time are widely "sticking" the type at the cases. New type, too, at that, and all printers know how it cuts, and how its newness retards composition. Yet the men worked bravely and well, and in 37 minutes from the time of receiving the message at the Senate the "forms" were lowered into the press room below. There, of course, the work of "beddling" was of but a few moments' duration, and at the expiration of five minutes, making 62 minutes in all, the extra of THE CHRONICLE was upon the streets, containing, as we have said before, besides the President's Message, the reports of the War and Navy Departments.

PERSONAL.—Among the arrivals in the city yesterday, are the following distinguished persons: Hon. John S. Carlile, United States Senator from Western Virginia, now stopping at the Metropolitan; Hon. [illegible] Phillips, at the National; Hon. J. [illegible], of Illinois, at the Avenue House; [illegible] family, of Washington [illegible]; Hon. J. [illegible] Garrison, of New Hampshire and [illegible] Sanford, of Rhode Island, at the Ebbitt House, and Hon. William M. Evarts, of New York, at Willard's Hotel.

MEETING AT THE UNION LEAGUE ROOMS.—Last evening the hall of the Union League, on Ninth street, between D and E, was crowded with an audience, consisting of ladies and gentlemen, to hear an address from the Rev. Mr. Hunnicutt. The speaker is a refugee from Fredericksburg, Virginia, having been away from that city since August, 1862. A number of other refugees from Virginia were also present. The address was patriotic throughout, and elicited frequent applause.

BENEFIT TO MR. F. B. BROWN.—Mr. F. B. Brown, formerly of Willard's Hotel, and late treasurer of the People's Theatre, is to be the recipient of a benefit on Saturday night at the above-named establishment, formerly the Washington Theatre. Mr. Ford and Mr. Grover, we understand, have volunteered a portion of their companies for the occasion, and also the Canterbury and Varieties. We trust that Mr. Brown may meet with success.

DINNER TO SPEAKER COLFAX.—For several days past it has been under consideration by the representatives of the press in this city to tender to Speaker Colfax a complimentary dinner in honor of his being the first newspaper editor ever elected Speaker of the House. None but those who are directly connected with the press will be present upon the occasion. The day when the dinner will occur has not as yet been named.

SLIGHT FIRE.—Yesterday morning, about 11 o'clock, the northwest corner of the floor of the bookstore of Blanchard & Mohun, corner of Pennsylvania avenue and Eleventh street, was discovered to be on fire. The alarm being given, the fire companies were soon on the ground, and the fire extinguished. The fire caught from the range of a furnace beneath the store.

RELIEVED IN A COURT MARTIAL.—In the general court-martial, of which Brigadier General Robert B. Mitchell is president, for the trial of Colonel Andrew G. McReynolds, 1st regiment New York cavalry, now in session in this city, Colonel Dimmick, U. S. A., has been relieved, and Lieutenant Colonel Charles B. Gilmore, 20th Maine volunteers, detailed as a member in his place.

PROMOTIONS.—W. P. Sherman, of New York, has been promoted from a third class ($1,600) to a fourth class ($1,800) clerkship; and L. D. Ingersoll of Iowa; Jas. Fishback, of Detroit; Charles Rector, of Wisconsin; and Judge Brandenbury, of Pennsylvania, have been promoted from second class ($1,400) to third class ($1,600) clerkships.

SAFETY OF GENERAL MEAGHER.—The report circulated a day or two since that Major General Meagher had been captured by guerrillas in Virginia was a false one, that gentleman being at the present time a guest of General Corcoran, at his headquarters, on the other side of the Potomac.

TELEGRAPHIC FEAT.—The President's Message, containing 7,769 words, was telegraphed over the American line to the cities of Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York in the space of *thirty two minutes*. Eight operators were engaged on the Message.

THE Secretary of the Navy last night gave an entertainment to the Russian officers, the Cabinet, and other distinguished guests.

THE COURTS.

CRIMINAL COURT—JUDGE OLIN.

In this court, yesterday, Molly Miller, indicted for keeping a disreputable house, submitted her case, and was sentenced to pay a fine of $25 and costs.

Thomas Keating and Robert Carr were tried for killing Michael Larkin on the 6th of October last. There is an indictment against William Sample for the same murder, charging him with shooting the deceased, but Sample escaped on the night of the killing, and has not been arrested. The testimony showed that there was a raffle and dance at the house of a man named Leavin, near the gas-house, where a disturbance occurred when the deceased came there; but it did not directly connect Keating and Carr with the shooting. Verdict, "not guilty." Mr. Adams for defence.

The Grand Jury have returned presentments against Peter Gordon and Cority Banks for murder; and Gracey West, for keeping a disreputable house.

Louisa Johnson was convicted of keeping a disorderly house, and sentenced to jail for three months.

The court adjourned till 10 o'clock this morning.

Stock and Money Market.

Jay Cooke & Co., Bankers, we are indebted for the following report of the stock and money market in this city yesterday:

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
U S coupon 6's of '81	106¾	10[illegible]	U S 1yr cfs	[illegible]	[illegible]
do 6's registered	[illegible]	[illegible]	Am Gold coin	148	[illegible]
do 7 3-10 Tr Nts	106	106½	Certificate Checks	98¾	[illegible]

NEW YORK, December 9.

FIRST BOARD.

U S Coupons	106¾	U S Certif. (new)	98½
U S 7 3-10	[illegible]	Gold	148½

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

WILLARD'S HOTEL.

O Dalrymple, St Paul	J Thompson, New York
J Pomeroy, N J	Mr Gehan, do
O H Brown, Conn	G Hall, do
F Harris, N J	W A Darling, do
A Jervis, N O	H Harr, do
J Rich, Phila	E L Nichols, do
H Ramsdell, Md	J H Young, do
E Marsh, N J	Hon W M Evarts, do
R Rustner, N J	H Van Schaick, do
A S Cattell, Phila	A S Lyman, do
S P Holt, N H	J Farley, do
W R Smith, N J	J Green, do
J H Jessing, Ohio	O H Thompson, do
Maj F J White, U S A	S A Hopkins, do
Capt R W Robbins, do	Col J W Kingsman, N H
E Brooke, Penna	S W Macey, R I
R S Frost & wf, Boston	E W Clark, Phila
O W Wright, Phila	S S Kimball, Ark
B H Jenks, Phila	W A Newell, N J
Capt J G C Dodge, Mass	Le Grand Lockwood, R I
W Hubbell, R I	J W Fabens, St Domingo
Thos Elliott and wife, Phila	Mrs Tyler, Phila
Dr Goddard and lady, Pa	H S Goddard, U S A
G Sharpe, New York	A Hamilton, Jr, New York
H Berry, New York	R P May, Maryland
W Sales New York	J K Scranton Penn
L Sherwood, Penn	A Stindwatt and wife, Me
J A Worden, Ohio	S W Powell, Virginia
J F Jennings, Penn	W D Bishop, Conn
Mrs N Wheeler, Conn	W Landon, Sharon Springs
E Eldridge, Sharon Springs	O Dalrymple, Minnesota
T D Linchon and wife, Cinn	J S Porgo, Illinois
E S Foer, Mass	Col Leatherman, Tenn
J M Schermerhorn, N Y	L K Bass, New York
E A Bentham and wife, Pa	Harry H Woods, N Y
H C Hooker, U S A	S De Bond, Tenn
J G McBain, Tenn	H B Claflin, Jr, N Y
W S Hillyer, New York	T P Akers, New York
T P Carner and wife, N Y	S J Crook, New York
J N Ward, Cambridge	Lt Col Morgan, U S A
E Emerson [illegible]	J P Brady, Penn
F de la Cuesta, Mexico	E Nash, Mass
Thos Young, Baltimore	

NATIONAL HOTEL.

F D Webster, N H	O Davis, Philadelphia
M Clark, Vt	Col A H Grimshaw, U S A
Mrs W Eagleton, N Y	Jno Toner, do
O N Moore, Ohio	Jno W Atwell, do
W Hanc[illegible], Md	Fred C Howes, do
[illegible] Kelley, Pe[illegible]	Chas W Nute, do
[illegible]	Thos F Allen, do
N P Wheeler, N Y	D T Jackson, N Y
W J Walker, Ind	Mrs D T Jackson, N Y
L Mann, Jr, Utah	W H Clark, Conn
Alex J Thompson, N Y	O D Crawford, D C
E C Ingersoll, Ill	Mrs Crawford, do
H E Sickels & wife, N Y	G S Bewlinger & son, N Y
Master Fred Sickels, do	L Granger & wife, Penn
H A Faitman, do	E Linwood, N Y
E Du Barry, Penna	Geo Imlay, Ark
A B Warner, Greensboro'	Jas H Stewart, Penn
H H Stone, do	W J Daily, Washington
Jno H Kemper, New York	R H Bingham, Mil Tel
Lt Morgan, U S Army	F W Waldron, Conn
R W Playford, New York	A Kirch, Maryland
C Wilson, New York	J G Murgatroyd, Phila
Geo Wilkes, New York	H Loverdey, Delaware
Wm Stewart, Penna	R M Wood, New York
Jno A Griffin, Delaware	Lucius E Carson, N J
F Shorteraud, N H	E P Ritching, Boston
H T Robertson, Phila	A S Brady, New York
G H Miner, Alexandria	E P Garnett, Alexandria
H B Pierce, Boston	J P Gardner, N Y
Mrs H B Pierce, Boston	W B Morgan, Va
Geo L Barnes, do	Dr W O Knapp, Mass
Hon Mr Phillips, Mass	S S Rowley, Phila
Thos D Gilbert, Mich	O C Baker, N H
J H Whelton, Bklt	D Stone, N Y
R S Frost, Boston	Mrs R S Frost, Boston
M A Eado, N Y	A C Shewsbury, D C
Jas B Carleton, Balto	F W Vaughan, Bran'y Sta'n
P M Pettit, Alexandria	C A Baldwin, N Y
L B Smith, Dist Col	B Clyde, U S A
E O North, do	A B Taylor, Chicago
R Hibbard & wife, Wis	Mrs A B Taylor, do
R G Richards, N J R R	A W Ledyard, Phila
F Smith, N H	H J Creighton, N Y
H A Waterman, V T	T A Waterman, Nevada
Miss L Meigs, do	Miss Capar, Boston
Henry W Scott, Phila	

EBBITT HOUSE.

A McL Irvan & wf, Pa	Daniel E Weigle, Pa
Jas Kinsler, U S army	James Wagner, Dist Col
Philip Gillen, Penn	E P Phillips, Boston
O L Anderson, Boston	Mrs Stoner & sister, Mass
W S Parnee, New York	Geo H Page, Illinois
W H Ford, Philadelphia	Lt T W Simons, U S army
Hon J W Patterson, N H	W Wade, Pennsylvania
Jas A Gallagher, Phila	T H Kirby, New York
Amos Dickson, New York	Chas M Warner, U S army
S S Eided, U S army	E N Terry, Pennsylvania
Jno B Vail, Dist Col	Hon G E Cole & fam, W Ter
A B Caldwell Ar of Pot	D Durne, Ar of Pot
Capt C Bowers & sister, USA	J E Vickerman, U S army
Dr O J Evans, Rome N Y	P L Gange, U S army
Richard Perrin & wf, N Y	Capt & P Cahill, Dist Col
Geo M Harmon & ly, Con	H T Steeper, Md
Jno Broadbent, U S A	Wm Miller, Ar of Potomac
E W Wordend, Cal	Jno F Starr, N J
Fred E Embrick, Penn	Isaac Stecher, Milton
J H Diefenderfer, Milton	Henry H Sill, Vermont
E J Warner, U S A	Col J P McMahon, U S A
T H Rockwood, Conn	M G Stapleton, do
Eliz Connelly, N Y	Capt T M Anderson, do
O P Clark, Phila	Maj West, do
C J Hardingberg, Phila	Dr W H Gominger, do
Geo Gale, Wis	Jas A Baldwin, do
Chas E Daily, R I	Maj V P Sanford, R I
H J Mcmahon, N Y	G A Stone, Mass
J C Boswor h, Boston	B Bruce, Md

WASHINGTON HOUSE.

John S Riehl, Philadelphia	H A Graves, Ohio
John Simpson, Baltimore	J G Goodwin, Alexandria
Geo Robinson, New York	W W Bas[illegible], Saratoga, N Y
J McBride, do	S E Sileey, do
Jonathan Wilde, do	J M O[illegible], Ohio
Asaph Dodge, do	P E Lodge, do
E Sykes, do	G W Fisher, Indiana
G S Mentor, do	P P Pitts, Iowa
B Pimore, Philadelphia	Howard Buck, Chicago
E Ledgers, Amboy, N J	J Harry nab, do
Mrs J L Morse, Washington	Herry Graham, do
Miss M Hamilton, do	G Davidson, New York
Geo L Dawron, Indiana	

ST. CHARLES HOTEL.

J W Clarke, U S A	F H Tibron, U S A
J A Boon, U S A	J F Jennings, Pittsburg
Jas Monowan, N Y	S L Barlow, Pa
J O Belt, Pa	Thos Bitting, Pa
E Stablmahe, Pa	J Stablmahe, Pa
[illegible] Cincinnati	J Earl, Kansas
[illegible] Pa	J R Rapp, Pa
[illegible]	Capt G [illegible] U S A
J H Nichols, Va	C E Norris, U S A

OFFICIAL.

Headquarters Department of Washington,
22d Army Corps, December 9, 1863.

Circular.

All travel over Long Bridge will be further discontinued during Thursday, Friday, and Saturday of this week, for the purpose of repairs.

By command of Major General Augur.

(Signed.) CARROLL H. POTTER,
Assistant Adjutant General.

de10-tf

War Department,
Adjutant General's Office,
Washington, D. C., December 7, 1863.

The following officers, having been reported at the headquarters of the army for the offences hereinafter specified, are hereby notified that they will stand dismissed from the service of the United States unless within fifteen (15) days from this date they appear before the Military Commission, in session in this city, of which Brigadier General Ricketts, United States volunteers, is president, and make satisfactory defence to the charges against them:

Absence without proper authority.

Captain Alfred O. Brooks, 29th Massachusetts volunteers.

Lieutenant Colonel Wills De Hass, 77th Ohio volunteers.

Assistant Surgeon Augustus F. Herman, 16th Pennsylvania cavalry.

Captain Timothy Gulford, 20th Connecticut volunteers.

Desertion.

First Lieutenant James Casey, 98th Pennsylvania volunteers.

For altering his pass, and having defrauded various enlisted men of money entrusted and lent by them to him.

First Lieutenant William S. Fisher, 8th Pennsylvania ca[illegible]

For having left Columbus, Ohio, contrary to the orders of the President of the Board for Examination of Sick Officers,

Captain J. J. Welfer, 17th Indiana volunteers.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
de10-1t Assistant Adjutant General.

War Department,
Adjutant General's Office,
Washington, D. C., December 7, 1863.

The following named officers, charged with offences and heretofore published, are exempt from being dismissed the service of the United States, the Military Commission instituted by Special Orders, No. 53, current series, from the War Department, having reported that satisfactory defence has been made in their respective cases, viz:

Second Lieutenant William Stetham, 4th Delaware volunteers.

Captain Michael O'Rorke, 164th New York volunteers.

Second Lieutenant Thomas L. Stewart, 5d Pennsylvania artillery.

First Lieutenant John D. Cooper, 2d New Hampshire volunteers.

Colonel A. H. Tippin, 68th Pennsylvania volunteers.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
de10-1t Assistant Adjutant General.

War Department,
Adjutant General's Office,
Washington, December 7, 1863.

The following named officer, having been reported at the headquarters of the army for the offence hereinafter specified, is hereby notified that he will be recommended for dismissal from the service of the United States unless within fifteen (15) days from this date he appear before the Military Commission, in session in this city, of which Brigadier General Ricketts is president, and make satisfactory defence to the charges against him:

Failing to report at Annapolis, Md., as ordered.

First Lieutenant J. B. Pa[illegible]

ral He[illegible]

Ordnance Office,
War Department,
Washington, December 4, 1863.

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Ordnance Officers appointed for the purpose of examining officers applying to be commissioned as Ordnance Officers, of a rank not higher than captain, will assemble at this office on the 4th of January next.

All officers desirous of appearing before the Board must first make application to that effect to the Chief of Ordnance, stating their age, present state of healthfulness, where and how educated, and what studies they have pursued. Such as wish to appear before the Board at its next meeting should file their applications as herein required, by or before the 20th December, 1863.

GEO. D. RAMSAY,
de5 16t Brig. Gen. Chief Ordnance.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

LADIES' SANITARY FAIR—TO THE PUBLIC.—By a reference to the papers it will be seen that the ladies of Washington have decided upon the getting up a Fair in aid of the Sanitary Commission. A committee has been appointed to arrange and conduct it on a scale similar to the highly successful enterprise recently held in Chicago. The committee are determined to spare no labor or trouble to make this Fair not only a substantial benefit to our brave soldiers, but to make it in every way worthy of the Federal Metropolis.

To this end a cordial coöperation is respectfully solicited from the National and Municipal authorities, societies, schools, merchants, and all benevolent persons. Donations of all descriptions of useful and ornamental goods are solicited; also, subscriptions in money to enable the committee to erect a suitable building for the purpose, and to purchase such articles as may be necessary to complete the exhibition.

The special assistance of the pastors of churches of all denominations is earnestly requested.

It is hoped the ladies will come forward with one accord and take an active part in this great and noble work, thus proving to our brave defenders, who are separated from home and all that is dear to them, that they are not forgotten in this the National Capital.

Ladies are respectfully invited to call on the Committee of Arrangements in their respective wards, who will give them general instructions.

The committee express the hope that a hearty and general response will enable them to open the Fair by the 1st of January, or very soon thereafter.

Correspondence from persons living where no organization exists is solicited.

Communications to be addressed to Mrs. Lieutenant Brookfield, Chairman of Committee of Arrangements, or to the Secretary.

By order of the Committee,
MISS C. T. FENNELLY, Secretary,
371 Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, D. C.

COMMITTEE.

1st Ward—Mrs. Commissioner Dole, 273 Vermont avenue, and Mrs. Edwin Clark, 275 Vermont avenue.

2d Ward—Mrs. Charles C. Snow, 332 G street, between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets.

3d Ward—Mrs. J. W. Angus, 467 I street.

4th Ward—Mrs. Lieut. Brookfield, 371 Pennsylvania avenue, and Mrs. H. Nater, 487 Sixth street.

5th Ward—Mrs. W. L. Nicholson, 281 South B street.

6th Ward—Mrs. Captain Steele, I street, between Ninth and Tenth streets—Navy Yard.

7th Ward—Mrs. T. H. Ranney, 585 Thirteenth street—Island. de3-tf

INTERESTING—INSTRUCTIVE—IMPORTANT—Ethnology—The Nations, Races, and Tribes of Men—their Origin, Present Condition, and Probable Destiny. Physiology—Functions of the Bodily Organs—their "Uses and Abuses." Phrenology—"Signs of Character, and How to Read them"—Ears, Eyes, Nose, Mouth, Chin, Hair, Skin, Complexion; their Language and Meaning. Psychology—the "Science of the Soul," including Man's Spiritual Nature, and his relations to this life and the life to come. The whole comprising a complete system of Anthropology, with numerous Portraits and other engravings, given in the Phrenological Journal and Life Illustrated, single number, 15 cents, by first post. The January number begins a new volume, at $1 50 a year. Subscribe now. Address

FOWLER & WELLS,
de5-stuthtf 308 Broadway, New York.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES—DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS.—The ingredients in these Pills are the result of a long and extensive practice, mild in their operation and sure to remove all irregularities. Painful menstruations, removing all obstructions, whether from cold or otherwise, headache, pain in the side, palpitation of the heart, whites, all nervous affections, hysterics, disturbed sleep, which arise from interruption of nature.

Dr. Cheeseman's Pills are a positive remedy for all complaints peculiar to Females, inducing with certainty periodical regularity. Explicit directions, [illegible] when they should not be used, with each box. Price $1.

HUTCHINGS & HILLYER, Proprietors,
81 Cedar street, New York City.

Sold by C. C. FORD,
292 Pennsylvania avenue,
sel4-mw6m And all Druggists.

EDWARD EVERETT'S GREAT ORATION and the Proceedings of the Dedication of the National Cemetery, at Gettysburg, have been issued in pamphlet form. For sale at the "Chronicle" Office. no23-tf

FRANKLIN & CO., OPTICIANS,
244 Pennsylvania avenue, between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets, also
335 Pennsylvania avenue, under the National Hotel.

FIELD GLASSES and OPERA GLASSES, with the best achromatic lenses. *COMPASSES* for pocket or surveying purposes. *MICROSCOPES*, simple or compound. *THERMOMETERS, BAROMETERS, DRAWING INSTRUMENTS, PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS* and *CARTES DE VISITE*, &c. PEBBLE and PERISCOPIC SPECTACLES, correctly suited for every eyesight and warranted. au23-dly

DENTAL NOTICE.—DR. LOCKWOOD, Surgeon Dentist, Washington Building, corner Pennsylvania avenue and Seventh street.—Teeth inserted on Vulcanised Rubber, a cheap and improved plan. Also, Gold and Silver Plates made in superior style. Teeth extracted without pain. jy1-tf

NOTICE.—War Department, Washington City, D. C., January 25th, 1863.—In consequence of the pressure of business at the War Department passes for citizens to visit the army of the Potomac will be given at the office of LIEUT. COL. CONRAD, 132 Pennsylvania avenue, above Nineteenth street. ja26

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE.—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the human organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on disease, its deplorable consequence upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful advisor to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in stamps or postage currency. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden Lane, Albany, N. Y. oc12-3m*

ONE DOLLAR will purchase more at the DOLLAR STORE, No. 428 Pennsylvania avenue, near Four-and-a-half street, than at any other place in the city. Gold Pens, Holder, and Case. Ladies' goods in all styles. Gents' Scarf Rings and Pins. Cuff and Stud Buttons in great variety. de3-d&Stf*

THE ONLY PLACE where you can purchase India Rubber Goods of all kinds at manufacturers' prices, is at H. A. Hall's India Rubber Warehouse, 310 Pennsylvania avenue, between Ninth and Tenth streets. Also all kinds of Rubber Goods beautifully repaired at short notice. jy19-d&Stf

NEVER TOO LATE TO LEARN.—By Professor Alexander Wolowski's new and simplified method for piano forte and singing. Professor Wolowski continues his Singing and Piano Classes, and opens a new course for Piano and Singing, which will be the last in Washington. Professor Wolowski receives visitors daily, at his residence, No. 316 F street, on the Northeast corner of Eleventh street. no22-d&Slm

WHITEHURST'S GALLERY, NO. 434 PENN. AVENUE.—Have you paid a visit to this celebrated establishment since it has been elegantly refitted and furnished? If not, call at once and see his new collection of *Imperial Photographs*. Also, Card Vignettes and Photographs in Oil and Water Colors. His collection of Photographs numbers over fifteen thousand, being the largest in this country. no30-4m

NEW BOOK.—THE HISTORICAL WAR MAP and Rebellion Record, from 1860 to October 20, 1863. Price 25 cents. Sent by mail, free, on receipt of price. Liberal discount to pedlars, sutlers, and purveyors. Just published and for sale by HUDSON TAYLOR, Bookseller and Stationer, 334 Penna. avenue. no21-d&Stf

A WORD OF ADVICE.—Those who have been doctoring for weeks and months without obtaining relief, should consult Dr. Fishblatt, whose office is at No. 421 E street, corner of Eighth street, and be radically cured. Twenty-five years' experience has established Dr. Fishblatt's reputation as a physician. Recent cases cured in a few days. Charges moderate.

DR. FISHBLATT, No. 421 E street,
sel7-tf corner of Eighth st., opp. Gen. Post Office.

HAIR DYE HAIR DYE!!—Batchelor's celebrated Hair Dye is the best in the world! The only harmless, [illegible] Hair Dye [illegible] instantly [illegible] the [illegible] and

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MICHIGAN MILITARY AGENCY,
DR. J. TUNNICLIFF,
Southeast corner of Seventh and H streets.
no11-1md&w Washington, D. C.

MASSACHUSETTS MILITARY STATE AGENT.—GARDINER TUFTS. Room No. 4 Washington Building, corner of Seventh street and Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, D. C. 1y28-tf

OHIO SOLDIERS are warned against applying for transportation elsewhere than to Captain Curtiss, Acting Quartermaster, 209 G street, or to the undersigned, particularly are they warned against a ticket office of the Sanitary Commission at Pay Department of discharged soldiers on New York avenue.

JAMES C. WETMORE,
Ohio State Military Agent, corner of
1y16-tf Pennsylvania avenue and Seventh street.

OHIO STATE MILITARY AGENCY, 344 Pennsylvania avenue, corner Seventh street, Washington, D. C. ja19-tf

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT General's Office, Washington, February 18th, 1863. SPECIAL ORDERS NO. 83.

1. Hereafter all passes to visit the army of the Potomac, by whatsoever authority granted, must be countersigned by Lieutenant Colonel J. B. Conrad, A. D. C., before they will be recognized as valid.

By order of the Secretary of War:
L. THOMAS, Adjutant General.

Colonel Conrad's office No. 132 Pennsylvania avenue, between Nineteenth and Twentieth streets. fe19-tf

FESTIVAL AT WESLEY CHAPEL, corner Fifth and F streets.—The ladies of Wesley Chapel will hold a Festival in aid of the "Parsonage Fund," commencing MONDAY next, December 7. A choice selection of fancy goods, toys, books, &c., suitable for Christmas presents, will be offered at reasonable prices, and an abundant supply of refreshments provided. No raffling, grab bags, or annoyances of a similar kind, will be tolerated. The ladies invite all who desire to spend a pleasant evening, to give them a call. de5 7td1t5*

UNION LEAGUE.—HEREAFTER THE meetings of the League will be held in their hall every Wednesday evening. Distinguished speakers will be present throughout the winter. no25-tf

WAR DEPARTMENT—ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, March 21, 1863.—The Agents of the several States, who reside in this city, are requested to leave their address at this office, that they may be promptly communicated with if necessary.

L. THOMAS,
mh23-tf Adjutant General.

CHRONICLE JOB PRINTING OFFICE.—We are now prepared to execute all kinds of Job printing, from a visiting card to a large poster. We have recently received a large stock of job type, from the best foundries of Philadelphia and New York, and can promise satisfaction to all who favor us with their custom. Our motto is "Punctuality." oc23-tf

LECTURES.

WASHINGTON LYCEUM LECTURES.

BAYARD TAYLOR

will deliver the

SECOND LECTURE OF THE COURSE

AT WILLARD'S HALL,

FRIDAY EVENING, DEC. 18, 1863.

Subject—"Russia and her People."

To be followed regularly by

REV. WM. H. MILBURN,
W. H. C. HOSMER,
JOHN G. SAXE,
"EDMUND KIRKE,"
GEORGE VANDENHOFF,
E. P. WHIPPLE,
GEO D. PRENTICE, and others.

Terms—Single admission, 50 cents; Course Ticket, admitting one, $2 50; Course Ticket, admitting gentleman and lady, $4. Tickets to be had at the Book Stores and Hotels, and from members of the Lyceum. de10-6t

WASHINGTON LECTURE ASSOCIATION.

SECOND COURSE.

LECTURES

will be delivered in the

E STREET BAPTIST CHURCH,

commencing about the middle of December, by the following distinguished gentlemen:

Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, D. D., New York.
Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Brooklyn, N. Y.
General J. A. Garfield, Ohio.
Rev. Jacob M. Manning, D. D., Boston, Mass.
Prof. R. D. Hitchcock, D. D., New York.
John B. Gough, Esq., Massachusetts.
Rev. Richard S. Storrs, D. D., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Hon. B. Gratz Brown, Missouri.
Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson, Binghamton, N. Y.
Rev. John Pierpont, Washington, D. C.
George Wm. Curtis, New York.

Single tickets for the Course, $2 50; tickets admitting a gentleman and lady, $4; to be had of either of the Officers of the Association.

LEWIS CLEPHANE,
W. A. CROFFUT,
C. STORRS,
Z. RICHARDS,
A. G. HALL,
JOHN R. FRENCH,
N. D. DEVEREUX,
CHARLES ROESER,
Board of Managers.

Attest: JOHN PIERPONT, President.
John R. Fairbanks, Secretary. de7-d&Stf

NOTICE TO COACH MAKERS.—Coach Makers of the several branches will please meet at Temperance Hall, on E street, between Ninth and Tenth streets at 7½ o'clock THIS EVENING. By order of the Committee. de10 1t*

MRS. JONES wishes to inform her friends and the public that she will devote Saturday afternoons to the teaching of Drawing with Hair, and Needle-work, and solicits their patronage.

Also would rent a Furnished bedroom and parlor. Apply in New Jersey avenue, bet. D and E sts., north of Capitol. de9-2t*

KENDALL

AMBOLINE,

For the Growth and Beautifying of the Hair.

OLD SACHEM

TONIC BITTERS,

Don't fail to Try it. de10-tf

NOTICE TO SOLDIERS.

ARMY BADGES. ARMY BADGES.
CORPS BADGES. CORPS BADGES.

Send One Dollar, and get one of

WYLEMAN'S SILVER BADGES,

with your Name, Company, and Regiment beautifully Engraved. These Badges surpass all others in point of beauty and durability, and are only manufactured by

B. WYLEMAN,
Washington Building, cor. 7th St. and Penna. av.,
Washington, D. C.

Visiting and Wedding Cards Engraved and Printed. de10 1m*

JOHN H. SIMMONS,

AMBROTYPE AND PHOTOGRAPH STOCK,

No. 348 Pennsylvania Avenue,
(Entrance, No. 311 C street.)
Washington, D. C.

Branch of the Philadelphia Depot. de9 6t*

DR. A. PATZE,

425 E STREET, BETWEEN 7th AND 8th STS.

de9-3t* Opposite the General Post Office.

PRIVATE SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN, Corner of Sixth and L street. Taught by MISS HUTCHINS, of Boston, Massachusetts. de8-6t*

RUSSIAN FLEET.

A STEAMER

will leave the

FOOT OF SEVENTH STREET,

ON SATURDAY,

and every other day, at 12 o'clock M., and

ON SUNDAY

at 10 and 2 o'clock. This will be a

PLEASANT EXCURSION.

[illegible] not touch at any point, but goes round [illegible]

[illegible] round trip 50 cents. No passes re[illegible]

de5-d&Stf

[illegible]—Cigars from 1,000 to [illegible] at a low price for [illegible] O BIJO, [illegible] H sts.

[illegible] ER'S

AUCTION SALES.

BY J. C. McGUIRE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS.

Sale of Sundries at the Treasury Extension. On MONDAY, December 28, at 11 o'clock, at the Treasury extension, we shall sell,

1 Horse, Buggy, and Harness
1200 feet Roofing Slate
1000 to 4000 new Circular Brick
1000 to 2000 old do do
Large lot of Cement Barrels
Large lot of Sandstone, various dimensions
Several lots of old Lumber and Centres
9 blocks of Tennessee Marble
Large lot of scrap, wrought, and cast iron and Iron Pipe
Lot of Doors and Frames, with mortice Locks and Hinges
4 tons, more or less, Manilla Rope, old
4 Friction Drums.

Terms cash.

By order of the Supervising Architect.

JAS. C. McGUIRE & CO.,
de9 17t (Star&Rep.) Auctioneers.

BY JAS. C. McGUIRE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS.

Desirable Building Lots at the Corner of North L Street and First Street West.

On THURSDAY AFTERNOON, December 17, at 4 o'clock, on the premises, we shall sell Lots No. 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11, in Square 620, fronting on north L street and First street west, at the corner formed by those streets, the whole to be divided into good-sized building Lots.

These Lots are well situated in the immediate vicinity of St. Aloysius Church and the Government Printing Office, and will be sold to the highest bidder.

Terms: One half cash; the remainder in six months, with interest secured by a deed of trust on the premises. Conveyances at the cost of the purchaser.

JAS. C. McGUIRE & CO.,
de9 8t [Star] Auctioneers.

BY WM. L. WALL & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS.

At the Horse Bazaar, 98 south side Louisiana avenue, between Ninth and Tenth streets.

Superior Pair Bay Horses, Carriages, and Harness at Auction.

On SATURDAY MORNING, 12th instant, at 10 o'clock, we will sell, at the Bazaar,

A pair of fine Bay Horses, 5 and 6 years old, sound, gentle, and good roadsters. Will be sold together or separately.

A double extension-top Barouche, nearly new, with pole and shafts.

Also, a Germantown Wagon, with tongue and shafts.

1 set Double Harness, all of which are but little used, being the property of a gentleman having no further use for them.

Terms cash. WM. L. WALL & CO.,
de9-4t [Star] Auctioneers.

BY W. L. WALL & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE OF SCHOONER ALMA AND CARGO.

In virtue of a decree issued from the Clerk's office of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, holding a District Court, and to me directed, I will sell at public sale, for cash, at the foot of Sixth-street wharf, on the Potomac river, on the 11th day of December instant, 1863, commencing at 11 o'clock A. M.

The Schooner Alma, her Tackle, Apparel, and Furniture—

1 chronometer,	2 quadrants,
Lot charts,	Log slate,
1 clock,	1 trumpet,
1 piece flannel,	3 pieces calico,
5 pair shoes,	1 piece cotton,
Lot thread,	Lot needles,
1 looking glass,	Lot pork,
Lot crackers,	
About 200 cases rum,	
About 1,000 sacks of salt, small size.	

The Schooner will be sold immediately after the cargo.

WARD H. LAMON,
U. S. Marshal, District of Columbia,
per WM. L. WALL & CO.,
Auctioneers.

December 5, 1863. [Star] de7-5t

BY JAMES C. McGUIRE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS.

Trustee's Sale of Valuable Property on Second Street West between B and C Streets North.—On Wednesday afternoon, December 16th, at 4 o'clock, on the premises, we shall sell lot 16 in Reservation No. 11, fronting 25 feet on Second street, between B and C streets north, and running back 150 feet to a 35 foot alley, improved on the front by two frame dwelling houses, containing four rooms each, under which is a fine ice house, and on the rear by a small frame dwelling, containing four rooms.

This property is well located in the immediate vicinity of the Avenue, principal hotels, Adams' Express Company's warehouse and the depot, and is believed to be valuable as a business location.

Terms $2,000 in cash, the remainder in six and twelve months, with interest secured by deed of trust on the premises.

CHARLES McNAMEE, Trustee,
JAS. C. McGUIRE & CO.,
de6-d&S10t [Star] Auctioneers.

BY JAS. C. McGUIRE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS.

Trustee's Sale of Valuable Real Property on K Street, between Fifteenth Street and Vermont Avenue.

On SATURDAY next the 12th instant, at 4 o'clock P. M., we shall sell, on the premises, Lots 3 and 4, in Davidson's subdivision of Square No. 216, fronting 56 feet on K street and running back 120 feet to a 15-foot alley; Lot 3 being improved by two neat and substantial frame tenements.

This property is eligibly located in a most desirable part of the city, within a few blocks of the President's house and faces the space at the intersection of Vermont [illegible] and K streets, recently improved by the Commissioner of [illegible] Buildings.

Terms: One-third [illegible] cash; balance in six and nine months secured by deed of trust [illegible] purchaser.

All conveyancing at the cost of the [illegible] Trustee.

DAVID A. BURR, [illegible]
JAMES C. McGUIRE & CO.,
de5-d&S8t Auctioneers.

BY JAS. C. McGUIRE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS.

Valuable Building Lots in Western Part of the City at Public Sale.

On THURSDAY AFTERNOON, December 10, at 4 o'clock, on the premises, we shall sell Lots No. 10 and 12, in Square No. 131.

Lot 10 fronts 47 feet 11 inches on Seventeenth street, between K and L streets, and extends back 103½ feet to a 24-feet alley.

Lot 12 fronts 53 feet 3 inches on north L street, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets, and extends back 103 feet 11¾ inches.

Immediately after which we shall sell Lots 21 and 22, in Square No. 107.

These Lots front, together, 73 feet on north L street, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets, and extend 117 feet 6 inches to a wide public alley, and will be divided into convenient sized building lots.

Terms—One-third cash; the remainder in six and twelve months, with interest, secured by a deed of trust on the premises.

Conveyance at the cost of the purchaser.

JAS. C. McGUIRE & CO.,
de4-6t [Star.] Auctioneers.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE NEAR WASHINGTON.

The Subscriber, as Trustee, in pursuance of a decree of the Circuit Court for Prince George's county, will offer at public sale, on the premises, on FRIDAY, the 18th of December, 1863, at 12 o'clock, M., if fair, if not, on the next fair day thereafter, all the residue of the Real Estate, situate in Prince George's county, which was heretofore conveyed to Thomas W. Cummings by Martin Buel and wife, containing about sixty-seven acres. These lands are valuable for Gardening and Farming purposes, and will be sold in lots to suit purchasers. The County road to Washington, by the way of Seventh and North Capitol streets, is a boundary on one side; and this property is within two miles of the "Soldiers' Home," and within a few miles of Washington. There is a good deal of wood upon it, and it adjoins the estates of the late Stephen Marawood, Messrs. Wingerd, Digges, Clarke, and others.

TERMS OF SALE: Five Hundred Dollars on the day of sale, and the balance of the purchase money to be paid in one, two, three, and four years, in equal instalments, with interest from day of sale, to be secured by the bonds of the purchaser, with security to be approved by the Trustee. Upon the payment of the purchase money and interest, the Trustee is authorized by the decree to convey the property to the purchaser or purchasers in fee simple.

Those wishing to purchase are invited to view the premises.

C. C. MAGRUDER,
Trustee.

Upper Marlboro, November 25, 1863.

JAS. C. McGUIRE & CO.,
no29-18tuthsa&t Auctioneers.

CAVALRY BUREAU.

Office of Chief Quartermaster,
Washington, D. C., November 30, 1863.

On the first and third WEDNESDAYS, 2d and 16th of December, 1863, will be sold at public auction, at the Cavalry Depot, at Giesboro Point, near this city, a large lot of

CAVALRY HORSES,

condemned as unfit for public service.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Terms cash, in Government funds.

dl-14t C. G. SAWTELLE,
Lieut. Col. and Chief Quartermaster Cavalry Bureau.

PROPOSALS FOR DEAD HORSES.

Depot Quartermaster's Office,
Cavalry Bureau,
Washington, D. C., December 8, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of Captain H. A. DuPuy, A. Q. M., U. S. V., at 374 H street, in this city, until FRIDAY, December 18, at 12 o'clock M., for the sale of all the Horses that may die or be killed at the Cavalry Depot, Giesboro, near Washington, D. C., within the next twelve months succeeding the date of the letting of the contract.

The horses will be delivered by the United States at a certain designated spot, to be determined by the United States.

Bidders will state the amount per animal, and give the full name and post office address.

The animals to be removed daily, and conveyed far enough from the limits of the Depot to avoid all nuisance, either to the Depot or the citizens in the vicinity.

Payment will be required to be made, in Government funds, at the end of each month, for the animals delivered during the month.

Bonds, with approved securities, will be required from the party awarded, in the sum of one thousand dollars.

An oath of allegiance will be required from each bidder.

Proposals must be addressed to Captain H. A. DuPuy, A. Q. M., U. S. V., 374 H street, Washington, D. C., and should be plainly marked "Proposals for Dead Horses."

de10 8

PROPOSALS FOR MANURE

Depot Quartermaster's Office,
Cavalry Bureau,
Washington, D. C., December 8, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of Captain H. A. DuPuy, A. Q. M., U. S. V., at 374 H street, in this city, until Friday, December 18th, 1863, at 12 o'clock M., for the sale of all the manure now on hand or that may be produced at all the stables and corrals of the Cavalry Depot, Giesboro, near Washington, D. C., within the next twelve months succeeding the date of letting of the contract.

The manure will be delivered by the United States at a certain designated spot, to be determined by the United States, and the successful bidder will be required to remove the manure now on hand, within three months, and that which may accumulate at such times that no more than one week's accumulations shall be on the [illegible]

[illegible] must state the price per cubic yard.

[illegible] allegiance will be required from each bidder.

[illegible] required to be made in Government [illegible] of each month, for the manure re[illegible] month.

[illegible] ved securities, will be required from [illegible] in the sum of one thousand dollars.

[illegible] addressed to Captain H. A. DuPuy, [illegible] H street, Washington, D. C., and [illegible] "Proposals for Manure."

de10-8t

WANTS.

WANTED—A Stable in good order, with four or five stalls, and carriage room for two buggies, situated between Eleventh and Sixteenth streets and Pennsylvania avenue and K street. Address, stating terms, box No. 324 Post Office. A first rate tenant, and punctual payment of rent are guaranteed. de10-3*

WANTED—Permanent Board, in a private family for five persons. Three rooms would be required. References exchanged. Address W. S. D., Chronicle office. de9-3t*

WANTED—A good colored Cook, man or woman. Southwest corner of H and Twenty-first streets. Liberal wages given. de9 3t*

BILLIARD TABLE WANTED.—Must be one of Phelan's Patent Tables, in good order and complete. Apply at the METROPOLITAN CLUB HOUSE, corner of Fifteenth and H streets, between the hours of 3 and 9 A. M. and 4 and 5 P. M. de9 3t*

WANTED—From Twenty-five to Thirty good Colored Waiters, at Willard's Hotel. Good wages will be given. SYKES, CHADWICK & CO. de8 3t*

WANTED—One copy of the SUNDAY CHRONICLE date of Nov. 22, 1863. de4-tf

10,000 AGENTS WANTED.—Soldiers, Sutlers, and others, in and out of the Army, to sell our new National Battle Pins and Medals of Generals Grant, Meade, Rosecrans, Hooker, Banks, McClellan, Gilmore, Foster, &c. The above Pins have a facsimile photograph of the above victorious Generals of the army of the United States, varying only in dates of the same. The beauty of this is its adaptability to any person who has been in the battles named in the margin of each Pin. By getting a miniature likeness of themselves and inserting in the place of the general, as a gift to their friends, a living record to be handed down from generation to generation, of the most gallant acts ever recorded in any land. Each Pin is gold set. Every soldier should secure this Battle Pin and present to his friends, so that, living or dead, he will ever be in remembrance.

Agents are now making from $500 to $1000 per month. Samples and circulars will be sent on receipt of $1.

Apply to or address J. BARNET & CO., No. 227 Pennsylvania avenue, opposite Willard's Hotel, Washington, D. C. de4-1t

WANTED.—A person who understands farming and gardening can hear of a good situation by addressing Box 199 City Post Office. To one thoroughly qualified liberal wages will be paid. A married man without children preferred. Best of reference required. [Star.] oc13-tf

FOR SALE AND TO RENT.

TO RENT—Two Parlors and one Bedroom, near Willard's Hotel, comfortably furnished, in a private family, where there are no children. Breakfast if required. Apply to P. WHITE & CO., Grocers, corner F and Thirteenth streets. de10-3*

FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT.—A convenient and pleasant suite of Furnished first-floor Rooms, with an additional Bedroom, if desired, may be obtained on application at No. 27 Four-and-a-half street, between Pennsylvania av. and C street. de9-6t*

A HOUSE FOR RENT, Furnished or Unfurnished, containing seven rooms, situated near the avenue, and about midway between the Post Office and Treasury Departments. Terms moderate. Address immediately "W. O.," P. O., Washington, D. C. de10-2t*

FURNISHED ROOMS FOR RENT.—A pleasantly Furnished Parlor and Chamber communicating, with fire and gas. Will be rented at a moderate price to gentlemen who desire to rent for the session of Congress. Location central—near the city cars and Pennsylvania avenue. No. 376 L street, corner of Fifteenth street. de10-3t*

RARE CHANCE.—For sale a Restaurant in one of the best locations in the city. For further particulars inquire cor. Seventeenth and K sts. de10-6*

TO RENT—A well Furnished House, in a most eligible location, being nearly opposite the Patent Office. Would be rented low to a mess of Members, and, if required, a suitable person would remain to superintend. Address immediately, Box 903 Post Office, stating where to be seen. de10 3t*

TO LET—A very fine STORE, on Seventh street, near Post and Patent offices. Excellent stand for almost any business. Possession can be had immediately. Inquire at the Gosling House, 247 Pennsylvania avenue, between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets. de9 3t

TO BE LET—A commodious Brick Stable, with four stalls, and carriage room. Water is introduced in stable. Apply at the METROPOLITAN CLUB HOUSE, corner of Fifteenth and H streets, between the hours of 8 and 9 A. M., and 4 and 5 P. M. de9 3t*

FOR SALE—The Lease and Good-will of the New York Hotel, situated on C street, between Four-and-a-half and Sixth streets west. This house is well furnished, contains from 25 to 30 rooms, and to one desirous of engaging in the business presents a rare opportunity. Inquire of J. M. BECKER, at Green's Restaurant, corner of Eighth and E streets, or at the Hotel. de9 6t*

FOR RENT—Several Rooms, suitable for offices or sleeping apartments. Inquire at McKelden's Bakery, 4 6 Seventh street, three doors above Odd Fellows' Hall. de9 12t*

LARGE HANDSOMELY FURNISHED Rooms, for gentlemen or families, at New York prices, in a pleasant location, near Pennsylvania avenue, southwest corner of H and Twenty-first streets. Table board $5 per week. de9 3t*

FURNISHED ROOMS FOR RENT—Eligibly located within half a square of Pennsylvania avenue, and between Willard's and the Kirkwood House. For further particulars apply at Lake's, 370 [illegible] Penna ave., under Metropolitan Hotel. de9 3t

FOR RENT, with Board, at 432 G street, a suite of Parlors, newly furnished, and fitted up as a sitting room and bedroom. Also, a well [illegible] chamber, suited for man and wife, or two single gentlemen. de9-3*

FOR SALE—A Restaurant and Bar, on Pennsylvania avenue. Everything complete. Lease for four years, and doing a good business. Inquire of JOHN MOGAN, Esq., Commission Merchant, No. 53 Louisiana avenue. de5 6t*

A MOST DESIRABLE HOUSE FOR RENT, and FURNITURE FOR SALE.—The house is replete with every convenience. Bath room with hot and cold water on three floors; gas throughout. Everything requisite for housekeeping and in good order. Please inquire at 383 G street, corner of Twelfth, between 11 and 3. de8 3t*

FURNISHED ROOMS FOR RENT.—A handsomely furnished Parlor and Chamber, in a private family, with fire and light, will be rented at a moderate price to one desiring to rent for the session of Congress. Location central, and near city cars, 469 N[illegible] street, between E and F streets. de8-3*

TO CONGRESSMEN.—There are four large rooms for rent in the house corner of Fifteenth and G streets, opposite the State and Treasury Departments, where a small quiet set of Members would find very comfortable quarters. The location is one of the best, it being on the city railroad, and in the midst of Public Buildings and Departments. de8 3t*

TWO FURNISHED ROOMS will be rented separately to gentlemen only. Pleasantly situated on Massachusetts avenue; gas and water in both rooms; within ten minutes' walk of Patent and Post Offices. Will be rented low to responsible parties. References required. Address R. W. E., Chronicle office. de5 4t*

HOTEL FOR RENT.—The large building situated in the city of Baltimore, on the southwest corner of Pratt and Hanover streets, known as the ADAMS' HOUSE. This building is new, in good order, and has all the modern improvements suitable for a first-class hotel. There are about eighty rooms, a large hall opening on Pratt street, and a private entrance from Hanover street. The location is in the heart of the city and within a few minutes' walk of the Baltimore and Washington railroad depot. Will be rented low to a good tenant. Apply to

ALEXANDER YEARLEY & SON,
de6 1t 6td 15 St. Paul street, Baltimore.

FOR SALE—A valuable GRIST MILL in Georgetown, D. C., fronting seventy-five feet, more or less, on Water street, between Frederick and Market streets, and extending to the Canal. Its capacity is from 200 to 250 barrels of flour per day.

Also, a three story Warehouse, adjoining the mill on the east side.

For further particulars inquire of WALTER S. COX, 101 Gay street, Georgetown, or 40 Louisiana avenue, Washington, D. C. de5-12t*

FOR RENT—Several Furnished ROOMS in one of the most desirable locations in Washington, can be had by applying at No. 8 Louisiana avenue, between Four-and-a-half and Sixth streets. de4-6t*

FOR SALE OR RENT—The valuable Property on the corner of south A street and New Jersey avenue, on Capitol Hill, now known as the Capitol Hill Restaurant, and universally considered the best stand in the city. Possession given on the 1st of January, 1864. For terms, and further particulars, apply to J. F. DOOLEY, at the office of Captain Tompkins, corner G and Twenty-second streets. de4 6t*

TO RENT—A Large FURNISHED ROOM, on Capitol Hill, in a good location, suitable for a Member of Congress. Apply at 572 New Jersey avenue, below B street. de1-tf

FOR RENT—Two large Rooms, connected with folding-doors, furnished. Apply at 613 L street north, between Fourth and Fifth. de2-tf

FOR RENT—A comfortable furnished house, having modern conveniences, located in the First ward. Immediate possession given. For particulars, address Box 219 P. O. de1-tf

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

OF WASHINGTON.

CAPITAL—$500,000.

This Bank, organized under the National Banking Law of the last Congress, is opened this day for the transaction of business, at the corner of Fifteenth and F streets, opposite the Treasury Department.

H. D. COOKE, President.
WM. S. HUNTINGTON, Cashier. oc22-tf

MANHOOD; HOW LOST! HOW RESTORED! Just Published in a Sealed Envelope. Price Six Cents. A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment, and Radical Cure of Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Emissions, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Consumption, Epilepsy, and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from Self-Abuse, &c., by Robert J. Culverwell, M. D., author of the Green Book, &c. "A Boon to Thousands of Sufferers," sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, post-paid, on receipt of six cents or two postage stamps, by Dr. Ch. J. C. Kline, No. 127 Bowery, New York. Post Office Box, No. 4586.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, Corner of G and Twenty-second streets, Washington, D. C., November 27, 1863.—Will be sold at Public Auction on Wednesdays, the 9th and 23d of December, 1863, at the Corral, near the Observatory, in this city—

A lot of public Horses and Mules, condemned as unfit for public service.

Sales to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.

Terms—Cash in Government funds.

CHAS. H. TOMPKINS,
no28-27t Captain and A. Q. M., U. S. Army.

AMUSEMENTS.

FORD'S NEW THEATRE,

TENTH STREET, ABOVE E.

JOHN T. FORD............Proprietor and Manager,
(Also of Holliday Street Theatre, Baltimore.)

THURSDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 10th.

LAST NIGHT BUT TWO OF

THE WEBB SISTERS.

THREE SPLENDID PLAYS.

THE COLLEEN BAWN,

with an inimitable cast.

OPPOSITE NEIGHBORS,

in which the Misses Webb introduce many comicalities.

A DAY TOO LATE,

with the Webb Sisters in three characters each, with songs and dances.

To-morrow (FRIDAY) night, final benefit of Miss Ada Webb.

FALSTAFF in active preparation. de10-1t

GROVER'S THEATRE,

Pennsylvania avenue, near Willard's Hotel.

LEONARD GROVER.................DIRECTOR

THURSDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 10.

LAST NIGHT BUT TWO OF THE

GREAT RAVEL-MARTINETTI AND MARZETTI TROUPE,

AND THE

WONDERFUL BEDOUIN ARABS.

AN IMMENSE BILL TO-NIGHT.

At a quarter to 8 precisely,

GRAND OVERTURE, KOPPITZ AND GRAND ORCHESTRA,

Performances will commence with Graceful Exercises by Marietta Zanfretta, undoubtedly the most Accomplished Artiste in the world, on the

CORDA TENDU!

with artistic evolutions by Master Paul Martinetti.

To be followed by the exquisite Spanish Ballet of the

BELLE OF MADRID.

After which the extraordinary Gymnastic performance on the

SUSPENDED RINGS,

BY THE BROTHERS MARTINETTI.

To be followed (for the first time in this Theatre) by the amusing Pantomime of

SIMON'S MISHAPS.

The whole to conclude with a

GRAND DIVERTISEMENT,

BY THE WORLD'S WONDER,

THE GREAT BEDOUIN ARAB TROUPE.

The real Children of the Desert—the only genuine Arabs who have ever visited this country.

In preparation, and will shortly be produced, the celebrated Fairy Pantomime of the "Red Gnome and White Don Quixote."

RATES OF ADMISSION.

Dress and Parquette Circles	50 Cents
Orchestra Chairs	75 Cents
Family Circle	25 Cents

Seats may be secured during the day at the Box Office. No extra charge for Reserved Seats. 1t

OPERA GLASSES FOR HIRE AT FRANKLIN & CO., OPTICIANS, 244 Penna. avenue, between 12th and 13th streets, And under the National Hotel. se8-tf

MR. JOHN K. GOODALL'S Fashionable Dancing Academy, Eleventh street, near the avenue. Private lessons any hour. Academy for Children and Ladies, Tuesday and Friday, at 3 o'clock. Gentlemen's Class, Tuesday and Saturday, at 7 P. M. The beautiful *Sceptre* exercise for children and ladies; also, the *Indian Club* exercise for gentlemen. Lessons on the Violin and Violoncello. Private families attended. Mrs. Goodall continues to give lessons in singing and on the piano-forte. no18-d&3lm*

NEW BOOKS.

JUST PUBLISHED—An Analytical Digest of the Laws of the United States, from the Commencement of the Thirty-fifth to the end of the Thirty-seventh Congress; completing Brightly's United States Digest to the present time, by Frederick C. Brightly, Esq. For sale at

W. H. & O. H. MORRISON'S,
de9 3t Nos. 4 5 and 410 Pennsylvania avenue.

BAYARD TAYLOR'S NEW BOOK—Hannah Thurston, a Story of American Life. by Bayard Taylor. Price $1 50.

Husks—Colonel Floyd's Wards, by Marion Harland. Price $1 50.

Pique, a Novel, Price $1 50.

Hagar Lot; or, the Tale of the Poor Girl, by Pierce Egan. 50 cents.

Rachel Ray, a Novel, by Anthony Trollope. Price 50 cents.

Deep Waters, a Novel, by Anna H. Drury, author of "Misrepresentation," "Friends and Fortunes," &c. 50 cents.

Just published, and for sale by

PHILP & SOLOMONS,
Metropolitan Bookstore,
de3-3t 332 Pennsylvania av., bet. 9th and 10th sts.

NEW BOOKS!!! NEW BOOKS!!!

Queen Mab. By Julia Kavanagh. $1 50.
Rachel Ray. By Anthony Trollope. Paper, 50 cts.
The Old Franklin Almanac for 1864. 25c.
Photograph Albums in great variety—many of them new patterns—from $1 up to $50.

Just published and for sale by

HUDSON TAYLOR,
Bookseller and Stationer,
de6-1t&d&f 334 Pennsylvania avenue.

HARDING'S EDITIONS OF THE HOLY BIBLE, arranged for Photographic Portraits. Just received and for sale by

HUDSON TAYLOR,
Bookseller and Stationer,
de6-1t&d&f 334 Pennsylvania avenue.

DIARIES FOR 1864,

FOR REGISTERING EVENTS.

A valuable pocket companion, containing almanac, population of the United States, rates of postage, distance and time by railroad from New York to the principal places in the United States, stamp duties, record of battles and other important events from the commencement of the rebellion to the present time, blank space for every day in the year, cash account for each month, and bills payable and receivable for each month.

Commence the new year with a diary. Fifty different kinds, in various styles of binding, for sale at

SHILLINGTON'S BOOK STORE,
Odeon Building, corner 4½ street and Penna. avenue,
de6 1t 6td Washington.

MASONIC ALMANAC, 1864.
For sale at CHAS. H. ANDERSON'S,
de3-d&t10t 453 Seventh street, opposite P. O.

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE.

Chief Quartermaster's Office,
Washington Depot, December 8, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS are invited by the undersigned for supplying the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, at Washington, D. C., Baltimore, Md., Alexandria, and Fort Monroe, Va., or either of these places, with Hay, Corn, Oats, and Straw.

Bids will be received for the delivery of 5,000 bushels of corn or oats and 50 tons of hay or straw, and upwards.

Bidders must state at which of the above-named points they propose to make deliveries, and the rates at which they will make deliveries thereat, the quantity of each article proposed to be delivered, the time when said deliveries shall be commenced, and when to be completed.

The price must be written out in words on the bids.

Corn to be put up in good stout sacks, of about two bushels each. Oats in like sacks, of about three bushels each. The sacks to be furnished without extra charge to the Government. The hay and straw to be securely baled.

The particular kind or description of oats, corn, hay, or straw, proposed to be delivered must be stated in the proposals.

All the articles offered under the bids herein invited, will be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government Inspector before being accepted.

Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidder, as the interest of the Government may require, and payment will be made when the whole amount contracted for shall have been delivered and accepted.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposal with a guaranty, signed by two responsible persons, that in case his bid is accepted he or they will, within ten days thereafter, execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the forage proposed in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of a U. S. District Attorney, Collector of Customs, or any other officer under the United States Government, or responsible person known to this office.

All bidders will be duly notified of the acceptance or rejection of their proposals.

The full name and P. O. address of each bidder must be legibly written in the proposal.

Proposals must be addressed to Brigadier General D. H. Rucker, Chief Depot Quartermaster, Washington, D. C., and should be plainly marked "Proposals for Forage."

Bonds, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

Blank forms of bids, guarantees, and bonds, may be obtained upon application at this office.

FORM OF PROPOSAL.

(Town, County, and State)————
(Date)————

I, the subscriber, do hereby propose to furnish and deliver to the United States, at the Quartermaster's Department at ———, agreeably to the terms of your advertisement, inviting proposals for forage, dated Washington Depot, December 8, 1863, the following articles, viz:

——— bushels of Corn, in sacks, at ——— per bushel of 56 pounds.

——— bushels of Oats, in sacks, at ——— per bushel of 32 pounds.

——— tons of baled Hay, at ——— per ton of 2,000 pounds.

——— tons of baled Straw, at ——— per ton of 2,000 pounds.

Delivery to commence on or before the ——— day of ———, 186 , and to be completed on or before the ——— day of ———, 186 , and pledge myself to enter into a written contract with the United States, with good and approved securities within the space of ten days after being notified that my bid has been accepted.

Your obedient servant,
————

Brigadier General D. H. Rucker,
Chief Depot Quartermaster,
Washington, D. C.

GUARANTY.

We, the undersigned, residents of ———, in the County of ———, and State of ———, hereby, jointly and severally, covenant with the United States, and guarantee in case the foregoing bid of ——— be accepted, that he or they will, within ten days after the acceptance of said bid, execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the forage proposed in conformity to the terms of advertisement dated December 8, 1863, under which the bid was made, and, in case the said ——— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer by the said ——— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Witness, { Given under our hands and seals this ——— day of ———, 186 .
[Seal.]
[Seal.]

I hereby certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the above named guarantors are good and sufficient as sureties for the amount for which they offer to be security.

To be certified by the United States District Attorney, Collector of Customs, or any other officer under the United States Government, or responsible person known to this office.

D. H. RUCKER,
de8-tf Brigadier General and Quartermaster.

AMUSEMENTS.

CANTERBURY HALL.

CANTERBURY,

THE POPULAR

MUSIC HALL AND THEATRE,

Louisiana avenue, near the corner of Sixth street, In the rear of the Metropolitan and National Hotels.

SIGN OF THE BIG CALCIUM LIGHT

William E. Sinn..............Manager and Proprietor.

NATIONAL AMUSEMENT CAPITOL.

GRAND CONGRESS OF ILLUSTRIOUS ARTISTES.

ASTOUNDING AUGMENTATION OF ATTRACTION.

AMERICA'S GREAT LEADING MUSIC HALL

will render especially brilliant and memorable the GATHERING WEEK OF OUR COUNTRY'S SAGES,

with a

BILL OF SPLENDOR WORTHY THE EVENT.

In furtherance of which the Manager announces, with satisfaction, an engagement with, and the appearance of, the

GREAT TERPSICHOREAN ALLIANCE,

composed of the

FIRST ARTISTES IN THE WORLD:

M'LLE ANNETTA GALLETTI,
M'LLE ANNETTA GALLETTI,
M'LLE ANNETTA GALLETTI,
M'LLE ANNETTA GALLETTI,
M'LLE ANNETTA GALLETTI,
M'LLE ANNETTA GALLETTI,
M'LLE ANNETTA GALLETTI,
M'LLE ANNETTA GALLETTI,
M'LLE ANNETTA GALLETTI,

whose well-known

BRILLIANT SUCCESSION OF TRIUMPHS,

in the First Theatres of Europe and America, have established her claims to predominence in her profession, and stamped her indisputable

THE GREATEST LIVING DANSEUSE.

MONS. TOPHOFF,
MONS. TOPHOFF,
MONS. TOPHOFF,
MONS. TOPHOFF,

the great male Dancer of the present day, whose name stands second to none in the annals of Terpsichorean fame.

JULIA MORTIMER,
JULIA MORTIMER,
JULIA MORTIMER,
JULIA MORTIMER,

the glorious Beauty, and embodiment of Melody and Grace.

MILLIE FOWLER,
MILLIE FOWLER,
MILLIE FOWLER,
MILLIE FOWLER,

the justly celebrated beautiful and finished London Danseuse.

CLARA FOWLER,
CLARA FOWLER,
CLARA FOWLER,
CLARA FOWLER,

the charming representative of English beauty and artistic grace.

THE RONZANI BALLET TROUPE,
THE RONZANI BALLET TROUPE,

THIS EVENING,

will be performed the great Pantomime Ballet, entitled

ESMERALDA;

OR,

THE HUNCHBACK OF NOTRE DAME

Characters by Mons. Tophoff, Misses Millie and Clara Fowler, assisted by the Ronzani Ballet Troupe.

First week of the popular Ethiopian Comedian,

BILLY EMERSON.

First week of the pleasing Danseuses from the New York Theatres,

MISS LIZZIE WALBY AND MISS CREED.

An entirely new and original Vocal and Terpsichorean Duo, entitled the

ORANGE GIRLS OF VENICE,

by Misses Julia Mortimer and Millie Fowler.

Several original Comic Songs and a favorite Irish Character by

G. R. EDESON.

New Ethiopian Peculiarities by the beautiful Brunette,

LU DONNELLY.

Negro Novel Eccentricities, by the great Sable Duo,

EAGAN AND EDWARDS.

Delightful Dances, Poses, Groupings, &c., by Misses

LILLIE BRANDON, KATE HARRISON,
JULIA RICHMOND, LUCY CLIFTON,
M'LLE JENNIE, M'LLE GERALDINE,
LA PETITE ELLA, &c., &c.

Songs, Dances, Burlesques, Extravaganzas, &c., by

H. W. WILLIAMS, J. S. CLARKE,
MONS. SOL, C. W. SWAGGART,
T. BROWN, &c.

The performance will conclude with the lively Comic Drama, in one act, founded on incidents of the present war, entitled the

FORTUNES OF WAR;

OR, THE BOY OF THE IRISH BRIGADE.

Admission 25 cents; Orchestra 50 cents; Private boxes, holding six persons, $5.

Doors open at ¼ before 7 o'clock. Performance at ¾ before 8 o'clock.

POPULAR FAMILY MATINEE,
POPULAR FAMILY MATINEE,
POPULAR FAMILY MATINEE,
POPULAR FAMILY MATINEE,

REGULAR SERIES, on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock.

[illegible]

V[illegible]

Fronting Pennsylvania avenue and Ninth street.

Hampton & Co...............Proprietors
Fitz Simmons..........Stage Manager and advertiser

ALWAYS IN THE ASCENDANT!

THIS EVENING

The exciting thrilling play,

THE DUMB GIRL OF GENOA.
THE DUMB GIRL OF GENOA.

M'LLE CHERRIE PETRIE AS JULIETTA.

The beautiful artistic ballet

THE PAINTER'S ILLUSION,

M'LLE WINDLE, MONS. BAPTISTIN,

and the grand combination of Dancers and Pantomimists.

The screaming farce,

THE COUNTRY COUSIN,

HARRY CLIFFORD, JENNIE ALLEN,

and the Star Company.

The laughable operetta,

THE RUSH-IN BALL,

sustained by a brilliant cast.

With a diversified performance, all in one bill, making this great establishment the resort of the people far and near.

WEDNESDAY, GRAND MATINEE.

Doors open at 7—commence at 8 o'clock.

Admission [illegible] cents. de10-3t

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—A small Black Terrier Dog strayed from house No. 351 Tenth street, between L and M, this day. A suitable reward will be paid to any person returning him to the above described house. de10 1t*

STOLEN, on the evening of the 5th inst., from in front of the office of the Chief Quartermaster's Cavalry Bureau, a dark BAY HORSE, 16 hands high, one (1) white hind foot, branded on the left shoulder with the letters U. S. The horse was fully equipped with McClellan saddle, and bridle and blanket. A liberal reward will be paid for the recovery of the horse and equipments. de8-6t

STRAYED OR STOLEN, on the night of the 6th instant, from Georgetown Heights, two fine six-year old Gray Horses, about 16 hands high, and weigh about 1,300 pounds each; one a light gray and a pacer, the other darker and a trotter. Whoever will return said horses, or give information respecting them, will be well paid. G. A. WILLETT,
de8 3t* No. 444 Sixth street, Washington, D. C.

LOST—On December 5th, a small King Charles Spaniel, black curly hair, long ears. Had on when lost a leather collar, with name of owner on silver plate. The finder of the dog will be suitably rewarded by leaving him at 531 H street, or Room No 10, Paymaster General's Office. Was last seen corner of H and Seventh streets. [de8-3t*] G. P. LOVERING

$25 REWARD.—Lost, last evening, [illegible] the Depot, or between there and No. 380 C street, a CLUSTER DIAMOND PIN. The above reward will be paid to the finder by leaving it at this office, or with the subscriber, at No. 380 C street.

de2-tf R. W. EDMONDS.

BOARDING.

BOARD WANTED, by two young gentlemen from New York, in either a private family, or where there are few boarders. A nice room required, with fire and gas included with board. Address, stating location and lowest terms, C. and B., Chronicle office. de1-1t*

TWO GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with Board in a Philadelphia family, at 183 F street, between Nineteenth and Twentieth streets. Also, two or three table boarders. de5 6t*

ROOM WITH BOARD.—A Furnished Front Room, with fire and lights, now vacant in 2d story of brick house, No. 350 New York avenue, near Tenth street, occupied by a private family, will be let with board to a gentleman and wife or two gentlemen. References exchanged. Terms, $70 per month. no29 1t tuths6t*

BOARD.—Handsomely Furnished Rooms to let with Board. Apply at 188 G street, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second. de9 3t*

BOARD AND ROOMS WANTED—Two furnished rooms with board in a private family, wanted by a gentleman and wife, permanent resident in the city. One large room with a small one connecting preferred. Best of references given and required. Address 2 4 Pennsylvania avenue, up stairs. de1 1t*d*

BOARDING.—Large and well-furnished Rooms can be obtained for gentlemen and ladies, with the best table board, at No. 11 Pennsylvania avenue, corner of Twenty-second street. Members of Congress and others will find this a pleasant home for the winter. Cars passing every five minutes to every part of the city. [de1-6t*] WM. PURNELL.

THE HOUSE No. 373 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, formerly occupied by Mrs. Davis, has been rented by the proprietor of the Clarendon Hotel. The house is large and commodious, location unsurpassed. The rooms will be let furnished, either to transient or permanent boarders, with or without meals, which can be had at the Hotel if desired. oc17-tf

BILLS OF FARE for Hotels, as well as all other kinds of printing, done with expedition at the "Chronicle" Job Printing Office. [illegible]

in communicating with Rear Admiral Porter across the peninsula. This gallant act of Rear Admiral Farragut being effected, the navy had command of the river between Vicksburg and Port Hudson, and was enabled to establish a blockade of Red River, and thus intercept supplies from Texas destined for the rebel armies. The insurgents felt this to be one of the most serious and severe blows inflicted on them during the year, and from the effects of it they have never recovered. This accomplished, the Admiral left his flag-ship, the Hartford, and reaching below by way of the Atchafalaya, he resumed operations for a final assault on Port Hudson. To meet the requirements of the occasion a force was kept always ready to coöperate with the army in its movements; and on the part of the navy a continuous shelling of the place by mortar boats, vessels, and a naval battery on shore, manned by seamen, was maintained, seconding the army. Nearly three thousand 13-inch shells were thrown into the works by the mortar vessels, and the naval battery of four 9-inch guns, used as a breaching battery, performed good service. In consequence of the capture of Vicksburg, on the 4th of July, the reduction of Port Hudson became inevitable, and the garrison finally surrendered, on the 9th of July, to General Banks, who, for some weeks, had besieged the place.

This was the last stronghold of resistance to the National authority on the banks of the Mississippi.

The river being now opened for peaceful commercial pursuits, Rear Admiral Farragut turned over to Rear Admiral Porter the entire control of the western waters above New Orleans, and departed himself for that city. Deeming that his long service and useful labors of eighteen months entitled this gallant officer to special consideration, the department tendered him a respite, which he accepted, and Commodore H. H. Bell, the next officer in rank, was appointed to command the squadron in his absence.

The blockade of the Gulf has been, in the main, efficient and successful, although reverses at Galveston and Sabine Pass occurred, and, for a time, reckless adventurers and foreign capitalists, to some extent, succeeded, by perverting neutral privileges and fraudulently abusing neutral rights on the Rio Grande, in carrying on illicit trade with the rebels through Matamoras. The Rio Grande being the boundary between the United States and Mexico, is open to the navigation of both countries, and could not, therefore, be blockaded. With a knowledge of this fact, a multitude of schemes were projected, and under the disguise of neutral trade, Matamoras suddenly became a great commercial mart for the rebels and their friends. But the shrewdly devised schemes were soon interrupted with disastrous consequences to most of those who participated in them, and the occupation of the Rio Grande and Brownsville has put a final termination to the lately extensive commerce of Matamoras, which is becoming as insignificant as it was before the rebellion.

MISSISSIPPI SQUADRON.

The Mississippi squadron has been actively engaged in successful efforts to overcome the rebels and restore the national ascendency in the great central valley of the Union.

Rear Admiral Porter, whose activity, energy, and readiness of resources eminently fitted him for that command, has exhibited extraordinary vigor in various naval expeditions on the Mississippi and its tributaries, and in zealous co-operation with the army in most of its important operations.

The capture of Arkansas Post, on the White river, in January, the destruction of the batteries at Grand Gulf in May, and in co-operation with the army the reduction of Vicksburg, which finally surrendered on the 4th of July, are the most prominent of the remarkable achievements of this squadron, some of which are marked by incidents of singular and romantic daring. In the appendix to this report will be found correct records of the extraordinary adventures attending the efforts to get control of the Yazoo by sweeping from its channel the network of torpedoes, explosive machines, and contrivances for submarine warfare, near its confluence with the Mississippi. These efforts were followed by the novel and singular "Yazoo Pass Expedition," and the expedition of "Steel's Bayou and Deer Creek."

On the right bank of the Mississippi scenes of interest were also enacted by the hardy sailors and boatmen on the rivers of Arkansas and northern Louisiana. The Cumberland and the Tennessee have been actively patrolled by our vigilant and skilful naval officers, and the exciting chase of Morgan by our steamers on the Ohio, over a distance of five hundred miles, intercepting him and his band when attempting to escape, naturally attracted the attention of the country. But the great and important exploits of this squadron were in the vicinity of Vicksburg, where the main strength of the naval as well as of the military forces were centred. The magnitude of the defences of this place, which were intended to repulse any force, naval or military, or both combined, which could be brought against them, made the siege formidable, and seemed for a time to defy all attempts at their reduction. In overcoming them, the navy necessarily performed a conspicuous and essential part. For forty-two days, without intermission, the mortar boats were throwing shells into all parts of the city, and even into the works beyond it. Heavy guns, mounted on scows, commanded the important water batteries, and for fourteen days maintained an incessant fire upon them. Thirteen heavy guns were landed from the vessels, and officers and men (where they could be spared) were sent to man them. The gunboats below the city, in cooperation with the army, were continually engaged in shelling the place. During the siege sixteen thousand shells were thrown from the mortars, gunboats, and naval batteries upon the city and its defences before they capitulated.

The creation and organization of this large squadron, which has done such effective service on the Upper Mississippi and its tributaries, extending over a distance of more than three thousand miles, may be justly considered among the most wonderful events of the times. It is but little over two years since we had not a naval vessel on all these waters, where we now have a squadron of one hundred vessels, carrying 462 guns, with crews amounting in the aggregate to about 55,000 men. Kentucky, Tennessee, and Arkansas, the upper portions of Mississippi and Louisiana, and the southern portions of those States which border on the Ohio river on the north, have been relieved and liberated through the instrumentality of the gunboats acting by themselves, or in earnest and cordial coöperation with the armies. Rear Admiral Porter has well sustained the renown which the gallant and lamented Foote so nobly earned, and has carried forward to successful results a larger and more powerful force than was ever at the disposal of that heroic officer. In creating and organizing this squadron, and arming and manning the vessels, it must not be forgotten that the service labored under many and great disadvantages, for the Government had no navy-yard or establishment of its own on which the department could depend. In the absence of any governmental yards, shops, storehouses, and other necessary facilities and aids for a naval establishment, and also of mechanics and workmen, it became necessary to collect and send out and receive supplies from some central and secure position. This work has been performed chiefly at Cairo, under the superintendence and management of officers who have devoted themselves to their less conspicuous but not less indispensable work with an assiduity and labor not surpassed even by their more active associates who were facing the enemy.

POTOMAC FLOTILLA.

Allured by high prices and the prospect of gain, mercenary adventurers as well as rebels and rebel sympathizers have continued to carry on to some extent illicit and contraband traffic between Maryland and Virginia, rendering it necessary to maintain a considerable force on the Potomac. The flotilla, under command of Commodore Harwood, has kept a close watch and guard to intercept and prevent, as far as possible, communication with the rebels, and many captures have been made; but the punishment inflicted on those who attempt to deal with traitors and furnish them supplies has been so light, that these petty contrabandists, as well as the more open blockade-runners, have carried on their employment with some degree of impunity. In one or two instances armed bodies of men have appeared on the Virginia shore, as if with the intention of molesting navigation, but they have abruptly fled on the approach of a gunboat. To guard against possible contingencies at the time of the invasion of Maryland and Pennsylvania, which terminated in the battle of Gettysburg, vessels were stationed at what were deemed available points along the upper waters of the Chesapeake to coöperate with the military authorities. A gunboat was sent up the Susquehanna to Havre de Grace, another up the Gunpowder, a third up the Backwater, while one was also posted at Annapolis, and another at Wilmington.

PACIFIC SQUADRON.

The force in the Pacific remains the same as at the date of my last annual report, with the addition of the Saginaw and the Farallones, storeship, at Acapulco.

Acting Rear Admiral Charles H. Bell continues in command of the squadron, and has attended to our interests in that quarter. The vigilance of this officer and of Captain Thomas O. Selfridge, commandant of Navy-yard at Mare Island, with the active coöperation of the custom-house and revenue authorities on our western coast, has intercepted and suppressed all attempts to fit out rebel piratical cruisers on the Pacific.

The schooner J. C. Chapman was detected in the harbor of San Francisco in the month of May last, and seized by the sloop-of-war Cyane, with men, armament, and military supplies on board, evidently intended to prey upon our commerce. Some indications of a scheme to fit out a rebel cruiser having been communicated by our consul at Victoria, Admiral Bell dispatched the Saginaw to Washington Territory to ascertain the facts, and, if necessary, to take prompt measures in regard to them. Although it was ascertained that some proceedings had taken place sufficient to give rise to reports of a design to fit out a piratical craft under the rebel flag from British waters, there were no substantial grounds to apprehend that such a scheme could be carried into effect, especially in view of the friendly disposition and earnest resolve of the colonial authorities to discountenance and prevent such illegal proceedings. The Saginaw, therefore, returned to San Francisco from a satisfactory mission to the northwest coast. The vessels of this squadron have during the year visited the principal ports on the Pacific coast, and by their presence strengthened our diplomatic and consular representatives, and imparted a feeling of security to American citizens and American interests wherever they have appeared.

VESSELS IN THE EAST INDIES.

In the East India and China seas the Jamestown and the Wyoming have guarded American interests during the past year, and, with the exception of a disturbance which it is to be regretted occurred at Japan, all has remained quiet in that region. In the month of July, while the Wyoming was at Yokohama, information was received that the American steamer Pembroke had been fired upon by Japanese vessels. Commander McDougal immediately proceeded to the locality of the outrage, where he was fired upon from six land batteries, and a naval force consisting of a steamer, a bark, and a brig. An action of one hour followed, in which it is stated that the steamer of the enemy was blown up, the bark sunk, and the brig made a complete wreck in her upper works, while considerable damage was done to the land batteries. The Wyoming withdrew after thus vindicating the honor of the American flag, having sustained a loss of eleven killed and wounded.

THE NAVAL FORCE.

I have mentioned in former reports that the naval force at the commencement of this Administration consisted of seventy-six vessels, and of these only forty-two were in commission. The additions which have since been made have elevated the country into a first-class naval power. In the following table an exhibit is presented of the actual number and description of our naval vessels at the date of my last report, and at the present time:

COMPARATIVE EXHIBIT OF THE NAVY, 1862 AND 1863.

	No. of vessels.	No. of guns.	Ton'ge.
Navy at the date of present report	588	4,443	467,967
Navy at the date of last report	427	3,268	340,036
Increase, exclusive of those lost	161	1,175	127,931

VESSELS OF THE NAVY LOST SINCE DECEMBER, 1862.

In what manner lost.	No. of vessels.	No. of guns.	Ton'ge.
Captured	12	48	5,947
Destroyed to prevent falling into the hands of rebels	3	29	2,063
Sunk in battle or by torpedoes	4	28	2,201
Shipwreck, fire, and collision	13	81	4,534
Total	32	186	15,985

VESSELS PLACED UNDER CONSTRUCTION SINCE DECEMBER, 1862.

Description.	No. of vessels.	No. of guns.	Tonnage.
Double-end iron steamers, 1,030 tons each	7	84	7,210
Single-turret iron-clads, 614 tons each	20	40	12,280
Double-turret iron-clads, 3,130 tons each	4	16	12,520
Clipper screw-sloops, 2,200 tons each	12	96	26,400
Screw-sloops, spar deck, 2,200 tons each	8	160	17,600
Screw-sloops of great speed, 3,200 tons each	5	40	16,000
Screw-sloops of great speed, 3,000 tons each	2	16	6,000
Total	58	452	98,010

GENERAL EXHIBIT OF THE NAVY WHEN THE VESSELS UNDER CONSTRUCTION ARE COMPLETED.

	No. of vessels.	No. of guns.	Tonnage.
Iron-clad steamers, coast service	46	150	62,518
Iron-clad steamers, inland service	29	152	20,784
Side-wheel steamers	203	1,240	136,617
Screw steamers	198	1,578	187,892
Sailing vessels	112	1,323	70,256
Total	588	4,443	467,967

There have been added to the navy during the past year, by purchase, some thirty tugs, over fifty steamers for blockading and supply purposes, and over twenty other vessels for tenders and storeships. At least twenty of the

[illegible]

procured. Whatever sums may be expended for docks, yards, buildings, machinery, &c., will be permanent investments for the country.

In concluding this report, it is with sincere gratification that I acknowledge the able and efficient aid which I have received in the performance of my official duties from gentlemen who, in their several grades, have been associated with me in this department. I have, on former occasions, expressed my high appreciation of the services of the Assistant Secretary and of the several Chiefs of Bureaus, whose interesting reports are appended. Additional experience only confirms that favorable opinion. I commend, also, the faithful and satisfactory manner in which the largely augmented clerical labors of the department have been performed. It has fallen to me to conduct the affairs of this department during a period of trial and sacrifice, in the course of which our country, by an effort which challenges the admiration of the world, has not only created a naval power, but has successfully applied that power in the most arduous naval enterprise ever undertaken. When under such circumstances, devoting all my energies to the duties of my position, and meeting all its grave responsibilities to the best of my ability, I have been constantly cheered and sustained by the assured conviction that the Navy of the United States has achieved a great and new historical renown; that it has expanded and is expanding in a measure commensurate with the exigencies of the country and of the times; that it has done and is doing heroic service in a great and sacred cause, and that its force is wielded by a body of officers and men who have established the highest claim to the gratitude of their country.

GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy.

To the President:

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PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR LUMBER.

CHIEF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON, No. 154 F st. north,
WASHINGTON, D. C., December 7, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until THURSDAY, December 17, 1863, at 12 o'clock M., for delivering in the city of Washington, D. C., at such point as the Depot Quartermaster may direct, one hundred thousand (100,000) feet of Lumber, of the following kind and description, viz:

Twenty-five thousand (25,000) feet good black walnut, eight feet long, twelve inches wide, and five-eighths of an inch thick.

Seventy-five thousand (75,000) feet first quality 4-4 or one inch white pine boards, twelve inches wide.

All the above described to be good merchantable lumber, well seasoned, subject to the inspection of an agent appointed on the part of the Government, and all delivered on or before the 28th day of December, 1863.

PROPOSALS.

The full name and post-office address of the bidder must appear in the proposal.

If a bid is made in the name of a firm, the names of all the parties must appear, or the bid will be considered as the individual proposal of the party signing it.

Proposals from disloyal parties will not be considered, and an oath of allegiance must accompany each proposition.

Proposals must be addressed to Captain James M. Moore, Assistant Quartermaster, Washington, D. C., and should be plainly marked "Proposals for Lumber."

GUARANTEE.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney.

The ability of the bidder to fill the contract, should it be awarded to him, must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures are to be appended to the guarantee, *and said guarantee must accompany the bid.*

Bidders must be present in person when the bids are opened, or their proposals will not be considered.

Bonds in the sum of two thousand dollars, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

Form of Guarantee.

We, ——, of the county of ——, and State of ——, and ——, of the county of ——, and State of ——, do hereby guarantee that —— is able to fulfill the contract in accordance with the terms of his proposition, and that, should his proposition be accepted, he will at once enter into a contract in accordance therewith.

Should the contract be awarded him we are prepared to become his securities.

(To this guarantee must be appended the *official* certificate above mentioned.)

The right to reject any or [illegible] may be deemed too high is reserved by the [illegible] Quartermaster, [illegible] as the right to select from each [illegible] such [illegible] at the price therein named, as is required by the Government; and in case of the failure of the bidder whose proposal is accepted to furnish within the time prescribed, in quality or quantity the lumber stipulated to be delivered, then the Assistant Quartermaster to have the right to supply such deficiency by purchase, and such bidder to be charged with the difference of cost.

Informal proposals will be rejected.

JAS. M. MOORE,
Captain, Assistant Quartermaster.
de8-9t

PROPOSALS FOR COCOA MATTING AND OFFICE CHAIRS.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., December [illegible], 1863.

PROPOSALS will be received at this Department until 12 o'clock M. the 20th instant, for furnishing the following described articles for the use of the Quartermaster General's Office:

COCOA MATTING.

Two thousand (2,000) yards, more or less, of the best quality Cocoa Matting, one yard wide, a sample of which proposed for must accompany the offer, the price per square yard to include making, binding, and fitting to each room, and putting down the same, complete, in the best manner; measurement to be made on the floor, and payment made for quantities thus ascertained.

OFFICE CHAIRS.

Two hundred (200) Office Chairs, more or less, to be made of strong, sound, well-seasoned wood, finished in a plain but substantial manner; sample to be seen at this office. The price for each chair to include the delivery of the same at this office.

Proposals should be endorsed "Proposals for Cocoa Matting, or Chairs," or both, as the case may be, and addressed to the Quartermaster General.

By order of the Acting Quartermaster General.
Quartermaster General's Office, Dec. 8, 1863. d 7 8t

PROPOSALS FOR PINE WOOD.

SEALED PROPOSALS are invited until the 10th day of December, 1863, at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing the Subsistence Department with one thousand cords of Pine Wood; known in the market as "Baker's Pine," to be delivered on any wharf or dock in Washington or Georgetown, within thirty days after the contract has been signed.

The Wood to be piled and measured at the expense of the contractor, and subject to the inspection of an officer or agent of the Government.

The oath of allegiance must accompany each bid.

Bids will not be entertained from persons who have failed to fulfil their previous contracts; and the Government reserves the right to reject any bid for any cause.

Bids for a less quantity than the whole will be received.

Bids to be addressed to the undersigned, at 223 G street, and endorsed "Proposals for Wood."

S. C. GREENE,
[illegible]
no28-10t

PROPOSALS FOR HEAVY PROJECTILES.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, November [illegible], 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received [illegible] until 4 o'clock P. M., on the 15th of December [illegible] Heavy Projectiles, to be delivered in the following quantities, at the undernamed arsenals, viz:

AT THE WATERTOWN ARSENAL, MASS.
2,000 15 inch battering shot
2,000 15 inch shells
8,000 10-inch shot
6,000 10 inch shells

AT THE WATERVLIET ARSENAL, WEST TROY, N. Y.
1,000 15 inch battering shot
1,000 15 inch shells
4,000 10-inch shot
2,000 10 inch shells

AT THE U. S. ARSENAL, GOVERNOR'S ISLAND, N. Y.
3,000 15-inch battering shot
3,000 15-inch shells
10,000 10-inch shot
8,000 10-inch shells

AT THE ALLEGHANY ARSENAL, PITTSBURG, PA.
1,000 15-inch battering shot
1,000 15 inch shells
6,000 10 inch shot
3,000 10 inch shells

AT THE ST. LOUIS ARSENAL, ST. LOUIS, MO.
2,000 10 inch shot
2,000 10 inch shells

AT THE WASHINGTON ARSENAL, WASHINGTON, D. C.
1,000 15-inch battering shot
1,000 15-inch [illegible] shot
2,000 10 inch [illegible]
3,000 10 [illegible] shot
The [illegible] inch shells.

and projectiles are to be made of the kind of metal, and inspected after the rules laid down in the Ordnance Manual, with the exception of the 15-inch battering shot, which are to be made of gun metal, of tensile strength, ranging between 28,000 and 30,000 pounds to the square inch, and these must be cast from a reverberatory or air furnace. The metal is to be charcoal iron, and the sample to be tested is to be taken from the projectile.

Drawings of all these projectiles can be seen at any of the arsenals where they are to be delivered. The projectiles are to be inspected at the foundry where cast, but must be delivered at the various arsenals, free of charge for transportation or handling until delivered at the arsenal. Deliveries must be made at the rate of not less than five per cent. per week, of the number of projectiles contracted for; the first delivery to be made within 30 days after the date of contract, and any failure to deliver at a specified time will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the number he may fail to deliver at that time.

Separate bids must be made for each kind of projectiles; and if any bidder proposes to deliver at different arsenals, separate bids must be made for each kind at each place.

No bid will be considered from parties other than regular founders, or proprietors of works, who are known to this Department to be capable of executing the work contracted for in their own establishments.

Each party obtaining a contract will be required to enter into bonds, with approved sureties, for its faithful execution.

The Department reserves to itself the right to reject any or all bids, if not deemed satisfactory, for any cause.

Proposals will be addressed to "Brigadier General George D. Ramsay, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and will be endorsed "Proposals for Heavy Projectiles."

GEO. D. RAMSAY,
Brig. Gen. Chief of Ordnance.
no17-tuthsat13t

ORDNANCE OFFICE,
WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, November 20, 1863.

That portion of the foregoing advertisement which relates to 15-inch battering shot is withdrawn for the present.

GEO. D. RAMSAY,
Brig. Gen. Chief of Ordnance.
no21-tuthsat3t

ORDNANCE OFFICE,
WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, November 20, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 4 o'clock P. M., on the 18th of December next, for 100,000 infantry accoutrements, caliber .58, to be delivered in the following quantities, at the undersigned arsenals, viz:

30,000 sets at the New York Arsenal, Governor's Island.
20,000 sets at the Frankford Arsenal, Bridesburg, Pa.
20,000 sets at the Alleghany Arsenal, Pittsburg, Pa.
20,000 sets at the St. Louis Arsenal, St. Louis, Mo.
10,000 sets at the United States Arsenal, Watertown, Mass.

These accoutrements are to be made in strict conformity with the regulation patterns, which can be seen at any of the above named places, and they are to be subject to inspection at the arsenal where delivered, before being received by the Government; none to be accepted or paid for but such as are approved on inspection. The belts to be of *grained leather*, and all the stock to be the best oak tanned. The shoulder-belt to be included in the set.

Deliveries must be made in lots of not less than 1,000 sets per week, for all contracts of 10,000 sets or under; and not less than 2,000 sets per week on all contracts for over 10,000 sets; the first delivery to be made within fifteen days from date of contract. Failure to deliver at a specified time will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the amount to be delivered at that time. The accoutrements must be boxed in the usual style; the boxes to be charged at cost, to be determined by the inspector.

Bidders will state explicitly the arsenal or arsenals where they propose to deliver, and the number of sets they propose to deliver at each place, if for more than one.

No bids will be considered from parties other than regular manufacturers of the article and such as are known to the Department to be fully competent to execute in their own shops the work proposed for.

Each party obtaining a contract will be required to enter into bond, with approved surety, for its faithful execution.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids if not deemed satisfactory.

Proposals will be addressed to "Brigadier General George D. Ramsay, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and will be endorsed "Proposals for Infantry Accoutrements."

GEO. D. RAMSAY,
Brig. Gen. Chief of Ordnance.